FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 JUNE 1986

Israel

The Shin Bet director and all other Shin Bet members involved in the affair of the hijacked bus will resign, Jerusalem radio announced 25 June, adding that they will receive a presidential pardon and no procedures will be instituted against them. In a statement reported by IDF radio, Attorney General Yosef Harish noted that the pardon was requested in the wake of his declaration that the police would investigate the affair, but he said there is now no point in conducting such an investigation because of President Hayim Herzog's decision to grant the pardon.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had earlier reaffirmed his opposition to a commission of inquiry into the Shin Bet affair in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio following his return from a private visit to Paris. Shamir held talks with the French president and prime minister during the visit, IDF radio noted, adding that he used the occasion to raise the subject of terrorism in a "forceful" manner.

Military sources cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST* said Israel is "displeased" that the Syrians have deployed tanks near the Lebanese town of Mashgharah, at the southern end of the Al-Biqa' Valley, and the paper noted that the tanks are near the emplacements prepared by the Syrians for deploying armored units. The *POST* also cited the report in *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY* that Syria is planning a limited war against Israel on the Golan Heights later this year.

As for relations with Egypt, IDF radio disclosed that the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel has returned to Cairo for consultations on the possibility of resuming the Tabah talks.

Libya

A "press source" cited by JANA castigated the BBC World Service for publicizing the FRG magazine *STERN*'s "fictitious and false" story that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was subjected to an assassination attempt in May. The agency said "Radio London" has lost its credibility and its "fallacious" imagination has made it "a source of jokes" for the Libyan listener.

On Arab affairs, a JANA commentary contrasted PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat favorably with Jordan's King Husayn, asserting that there is "no hope" that dialogue with the latter will make him retract from his "wrong doing" but that there is still hope for 'Arafat.

JANA also reported the arrival in Tripoli of a Soviet delegation led by Leonid Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Lebanon

The security force established under the provisions of the 13 June Damascus agreement deployed around the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps in Beirut 24 June, according to Beirut radio, which disclosed that a ministerial committee has set 27 June as the date for implementing the other security provisions in the agreement.

Jordanian-Syrian Talks

Jordanian and Syrian officials began talks in Damascus aimed at strengthening cooperation between the media of both countries, Damascus radio reported, noting that the meeting was attended by the information ministers and senior broadcasting officials from both sides. In the southern Syrian town of Dar'a, the Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade held talks with the visiting Jordanian minister of supply, industry, and trade, according to SANA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island early 25 June, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iran

Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi commented on security operations against the Mojahedin-e Khalq and other opposition groups in remarks reported by Tehran radio, stating that the authorities recently arrested 81 members of "mini-groups" and of the "monafeqin," thwarting the rebels' plans to carry out an "extensive operation." As for the economy, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi claimed in a speech broadcast by the radio that the fall in oil prices will "not defeat our system" but will create "new directions" for the economy. Government departments have been instructed to make expenditure cuts, he noted, and the public will have to reduce its consumption of imported goods, particularly consumer items which are incompatible with the values of the Islamic revolution.

In foreign policy developments, IRNA noted that Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati held talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana and Prague radio reported Velayati's subsequent arrival in Czechoslavakia. Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati's arrival in Algiers was announced by APS.

OPEC

Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani rejected calls by Algeria, Libya, and Iran for a drastic cutback in OPEC output, telling journalists before the start of the OPEC conference in Brioni that the Kingdom is not prepared to reduce its oil production below current levels, according to AFP.

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Salah Khalaf Denounces Syria for Backing Amal

JN241822 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1722 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has affirmed that no side can cut our heroic Palestinian people down to size. In a statement to the Lebanese maagazine *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* issued yesterday, Abu Iyad said: We have experienced 4 years of bitter conflict with the Syrian regime and despite attempts to calm down relations the Syrian leadership believes it has no interest in achieving a reconciliation between Syria and the PLO. He also stressed that the Syrian regime, even in cooperation wtih some regimes, cannot destroy the cause of the Palestinian revolution.

Denouncing the Syrian regime for its armed support for the agent Amal gangs in their war against the Palestinian camps, Abu Iyad said: If they believe the guns they give to these agent gangs is the best way to deal a blow to the PLO, we say they are under a illusion.

PLO Issues Statement on Latest Camp Fighting

JN241941 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1722 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The latest news reports from the Palestinian camps in West Beirut say the agent Amal movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade last night escalated their brutal, mad shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, using tanks, recoilless guns, and mortars of various calibers. This barbaric shelling destroyed or damaged many houses and buildings and either killed or wounded a number of peaceful citizens, including many women, children, and old people.

News reports also say the agent Amal gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade, backed by tanks and vahicles carrying heavy machineguns, last night made several attempts to advance toward the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, but the Palestinian fighters defending the camps managed to repulse all attacks, either killing or wounding a large number of attackers and destroying or damaging a number of tanks and vehicles carrying heavy machineguns. Nabih Birri, leader of the agent Amal movement gangs, admitted the Palestinian fighters defending the camps killed about 800 and wounded 1,000 of his troops and destroyed a large number of tanks and military vehicles.

The PLO also issued the following statement:

As the follow-up subcommittees continued their meetings yesterday, 23 June 1986, in accordance with decisions by the joint coordination committee to entrench the cease-fire agreement and to stop the military siege of the camps by the agent Amal movement gangs, and after the media announced that an agreement was reached under which forces from the Lebaense Army would take up positions around the camps and other areas in West Beirut, the agent Amal movmeent gangs indiscriminately fired several mortar shells at the Burj al-Barajinah camp. This was accompanied by intensive fire from heavy and medium machineguns directed at the Burj al-Barajinah axes. The shelling continued until 1800 Beirut time. Indiscriminate fire from mortars and heavy machineguns was also directed at the Sabra and Shatila camps at noon yesterday and in the afternoon sporadic sniper fire continued. Sniper fire wounded three citizens from the camps just as they were leaving the shelter after the agreement was announced.

Under this agreement regular forces commanded by Walid Sukkariyah will be deployed on Tuesday, 24 June, in the following areas:

1. Al-'Amiliyah.
2. Al-Mashnuq.
3. The Al-Jaza'ir building opposite the Al-'Amiliyah corporation to the east.
4. The Mu'nis building, in the Al-Lajnah al-'Iliyah area.
5. The Al-Siba'i building.
6. The Al-Haydus building.
7. Tabariyah, at the entrance of Hay al-Akrad.
8. Al-Ta'awuniyah.

It was agreed that exactly at midnight fire will be ceased in the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps. The Shatila camp area also witnessed a similar meeting yesterday to discuss the deployment of regular Army forces to supervise the cease-fire. The PLO, which stressed our masses' abidance by the cease-fire agreement to end the bloodshed of innocent people, warns the agent Amal gangs and other sides against exploiting this responsible response from the heroes defending the camps. It also stresses it will no longer allow any violation of the sanctity of the steadfast camps and demands an immediate withdrawal of the military troops of Amal and the Syrian intelligence which are tightening their siege of the camps. It also calls for closing the offices of these gangs around our camps. Revolution until victory.

Saudis Reject Drastic Cutback in Oil Production

AU242012 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 24 (AFP) - Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Tuesday night the Kingdom was not prepared to reduce its oil production from current levels, rejecting calls by Algeria, Iran and Libya for a drastic cutback in OPEC output.

Questioned by reporters on the eve of the opening of the half-yearly conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, he said that this was "the essence" of a statement issued in Jeddah by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The royal statement said that maintaining the production ceiling set by OPEC would help stabilize oil prices, and made a new call for cooperation on production levels between OPEC and non-OPEC countries.

Iran's oil minister, Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, meanwhile said that to Iran the important thing was to bring oil prices up from present depressed levels as it was concerned about "the revenue of each country."

"We can do that by decreasing production, if we agree on a reduction," he said. Iran, Algeria and Libya, which held separate consultations here Tuesday, have urged OPEC countries to cut their output to 14 million to 15 million barrels a day in the second half of the year.

Mr. Aqazadeh said "we cannot wait for 10 years" to restore prices to the official OPEC reference level of 28 dollars a barrel.

He was speaking after a meeting of OPEC's ministerial market monitoring committee, chaired by Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates. The meeting made no policy recommendation and did not discuss the issue of a new production ceiling, according to the Libyan minister, Fawzi al-Shakshuki.

OPEC set a 16 mbd limit at the end of 1984, but delegation officials estimate that its output is now running at a rate of 18.5 to 19 mbd.

Shaykh Yamani said a 16 mbd limit would be "ideal" if all OPEC members could "live with (their) quotas."

But he said "we have to correct" the problem of countries "that cannot live with their quotas," suggesting that a higher limit might be needed. But he said the current OPEC output was "too much."

Earlier, Gabon's energy minister, Etienne Mouvagha-Tchioba, said on his arrival here that a new production ceiling was required, but that it ought to be somewhere between 14 and 16 mbd. He said he favoured reducing supply to raise prices to a level that would secure adequate revenues for OPEC countries "without endangering the economies of consumer countries."

Experts from the 13 OPEC countries met Tuesday to "refine" supply and demand projections for the second half of the year.

Projections worked out last April were now overtaken by changes in the market situation, Dr. Subroto of Indonesia said earlier in the day. The market monitoring committee, which consists of Algeria, Ecuador, Libya, Iran and Iraq as well as the UAE, routinely meets ahead of OPEC conferences.

Warning Issued on Oil Price Collapse at Brioni

AU251143 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 25 Jun 86

[By Jan Kristiansen]

[Excerpts] Brioni, Yugoslavia, June 25 (AFP) — Industrial nations were warned here Wednesday by the outgoing president of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela, that the collapse of world crude oil prices would hurt their longer-term energy supplies while trading with oil procedures would be hit by OPEC's "financial crisis."

Opening the semi-annual ministerial conference of the 13-nation body, the Venezuelan energy minister affirmed that the "jubilation" of the consumer countries would be "short-lived", as the full adverse impact and scope of the unwholesome consequences on their energy situation emerged.

Mr. Hernandez also warned that full cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC producers and an understanding between them on production restraint and a fair market share for OPEC was the "only conceivable path" to restoring market stability.

This concept has been advocated since the end of last year by OPEC's major oil producers in the Gulf led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, despite sharp opposition from Algeria, Iran and Libya.

Ministers of the three "hardliners" served notice during two days of preparatory talks on this sun-drenched Adriatic island that they are sticking to the position that OPEC should revert to its past policy of bolstering prices by cutting output.

The ministers elected Nigeria's Minister of Petroleum Resources Rilwanu Lukman as new OPEC president at its opening session, largely devoted to "housekeeping," including a report on the OPEC secretariat's activities.

In his opening statement, Mr. Hernandez commented at length on the adverse effects of the price collapse, citing cutbacks in oil exploration and development by major and other oil companies in the main oil producing areas of the industrial world, including North America and the North Sea, and investment and budget cuts ranging from 30 to 50 per cent in the oil industry.

KUWAIT

Lebanese President's News Conference in Kuwait

GF241415 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
23 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Report on Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's press conference in Kuwait prior to his departure on 22 June]

[Excerpt] Speaking to newsmen at the end of his visit to Kuwait, Al-Jumayyil said that Lebanon had passed through a very difficult phase over a number of years. He said every country had to suffer in order to realise the meaning of independence, but it was now important to end Lebanon's problems and then reconstruct it with the help of Lebanese people in the Gulf and other countries.

Al-Jumayyil stressed that he totally rejected people who said the Lebanese crisis could not be solved, and one should remember that Lebanon was worth all the efforts and sacrifices made.

He emphasised that all Lebanese were required to face the current situation, adding that others had done so, and that the efforts of the Lebanese people would not be in vain.

He pointed out that the Lebanese people had categorically rejected partition and separation despite the conspiracies in various forms.

President al-Jumayyil said that the cloud covering Lebanon would disperse one day. He added that the fire started in Lebanon had burned many hands. It was, therefore, vital not only for Lebanon but for all those involved in the crisis to see that the fire was put out.

He said it was important to be steadfast and the Lebanese were being steadfast.

He said that through their total belief in their country, the Lebanese wanted to restore the true picture of a united, peace loving Lebanon and allow the citizens of the Al-Biqa', the mountain regions, Beirut and other places to return and live peacefully in their homes.

He expressed the belief that no Lebanese was capable of saving himself alone and no sect was able to save itself in isolation from other sects.

He said that the terrorism now present in Lebanon was not caused by Lebanese, and emphasised that the Lebanese were not terrorists and had never been involved in terrorism. He said it was clear that all terrorist acts in Lebanon were not for the benefit of the Lebanese, and asked who really benefited from this terrorism.

He said that if they really wanted to end terrorism in Lebanon, then the legitimate government must spread its authority throughout the country.

President al-Jumayyil said that international forces were dealing with new groups, and the leaders of these factions had become proud of themselves. But he said that everyone now realised that the only solution for the Lebanese crisis was to establish contacts with the legal government.

He stressed he had not rejected the tripartite national agreement signed in Damascus by three Lebanese leaders, and when Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad proposed the agreement, he said it was not in his power to accept or reject the agreement, and that he would submit it to the Council of Ministers. It would then be referred to Parliament which had the final decision. He added there was pressure on the Council of Parliament not to discuss the agreement, even though he had added some remarks.

He said the Cabinet communique was the basis for a comprehensive settlement in Lebanon, but the communique was not implemented because of the differences about representation.

He said there had been new complications since 1975, but at present there were encouraging signs that a settlement could be reached.

He added that even Israel wanted a better solution in the south, and the Israeli attitude today was less stubborn than before. Similarly, the Palestinian attitude was less stubborn, and could easily deal with the solutions in Lebanon in order to preserve the Palestinian cause, provided it did not contradict Lebanese security and sovereignty. He said he was confident Lebanon could arrive at a solution with the Palestinians within such a framework.

President Al-Jumayyil said relations between him and Syrian President al-Asad would help improve Syrian-Lebanese relations in the near future. He said he could understand the feelings in Syria about the tripartite agreement, but his country could not link the future of Lebanese-Syrian relations with the agreement. He said he was ready to discuss the causes of the failure of the agreement and that of earlier agreements. He said that understanding could be restored between him and President al-Asad if matters were taken objectively.

The Lebanese President said that solving the problem of Syrian-Lebanese relations was an essential factor for peace in Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil denied agreeing to the return of Palestinian commandos to Lebanon during his meeting with Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf, and denied giving passports to them.

He said he considered the Cairo Treaty that controlled the Palestinian presence in Lebanon was practically and legally abrogated because the Palestinians themselves were the first to violate it. There was therefore no way to accept the return of any Palestinian commando to the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, he said.

President al-Jumayyil thanked HH the Amir and the people of Kuwait for their treatment of the Lebanese people. He strongly condemned the terrorist actions in Kuwait and stressed that such actions would nto force Kuwait to deviate from its nationalist line.

USSR Foreign Bank Official Received for Talks

LD241659 Kuwait KUNA in English 1237 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 24 (KUNA) — The first vice chairman of the Soviet Foreign Bank Mr. Grachenko held talks here Tuesday with Chairman and Managing Director of the Kuwait Trade, Contracting and Foreign Investments Company 'Abd 'Abdallah al-Qabandi.

Following the meeting, Al-Qabandi told KUNA that he discussed with the Soviet official means of expanding horizons of cooperation between the company and the bank and the possibility of extending a credit line to the Soviet bank. He noted that the company has previously taken part in the financing of international loans to the bank.

Later in the day, Mr. Grachenko met with Chairman of the Kuwait Investment Company Hamad al-Bahar on ways to boost cooperation between the Soviet Bank and the company. Grachenko arrived here last Thursday heading a trade delegation in response to an invitation from the investment public authority.

PDRY

PFLP Secretary General Habash Arrives on Visit

GF241736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Brother George Habash, PFLP secretary general, arrived last night on a visit to our country that will last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with the YSP leadership on the current situation in the Arab region, especially in the Palestinian arena.

Minister: No Talks With 'Ali Nasir on YAR Visit

GF241341 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and interior minister, left Aden for Sanaa this morning leading a delegation on a visit to the northern part of the homeland that will last several days. In a statement to ANA Brother al-Siyayli pointed out that during the visit he will meet with the brother officials in the northern part of the homeland, foremost of whom is Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and that he will hold discussions with them on the basis of the general amnesty resolution and the optional return of those who fled the country as a result of the ominous incidents of 13 January. He said that this attitude emerges from the view of the YSP Political leadership to remedy the effects of the adventurous plot led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique on 13 January. The return of the escapees and the elimination of the plot's effects are of special significance for the YSP Political Bureau.

Brother al-Siyayli hailed the brother officials in the northern part of the homeland led by brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for the efforts they made to remedy the effects of the plot and to arrange for the return of the escapees who wish to return to their homeland. The brother interior minister added that the PDRY and the YSP are opening their arms for all the sons who wish to return to the homeland and to work and settle in. He pointed out that the Political Bureau and the central committee are exerting great efforts to facilitate the return of the escapees to their homeland.

Brother al-Siyayli said that during the visit he will also hold consultations with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland for the purpose of developing unity relations between the two parts of the homeland to serve the security and stability in the northern and southern parts of Yemen. Concluding his statement the brother interior minister affirmed that there will be no political dialogue with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique and that the task during the visit is confined to consultations with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland on the return of the escapees who wish to return and the guarantees for their work, security, and stability. He said that the return of the escapees began before this visit and that previous groups returned from Ethiopia and from the northern part of the homeland. He added: We will continue our efforts to ensure the return of others.

The brother deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior was seen off at the airport by Brothers Mutahhar Mus'id, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy interior minister; Muhammad Ahmad Salman, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations and housing; and a number of officials at the Interior Ministry.

Chairman To Make Gulf Tour To Promote Cooperation

GF250708 Doha QNA in Arabic 0635 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Jun (QNA) — Press reports in Kuwait today say that Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY, will make a Gulf tour next week, beginning with a visit to Kuwait. The newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* said that the PDRY chairman's tour is aimed at explaining the situation in his country following the deposition of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in addition to discussing ways of promoting cooperation between Aden and the Arab Gulf countries.

QATAR

Communique Issued on Al-Jumayyil's Visit

GF241152 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Qatari-Lebanese joint communique on Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's official visit to Qatar 22-24 June]

[Text] His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, made an official visit to the State of Qatar from 22 to 24 June 1986. His excellency the president and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm official welcome. His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir od the State of Qatar, was foremost among those who welcomed the president. His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense; shaykhs and ministers; and senior Qatari officials also took part in welcoming the president.

Official talks were held between the two heads of state on bilateral relations and the Arab situation. A spirit of brotherhood and amity that characterizes the close historic relations between the two countries prevailed during the talks.

His excellency the Lebanese president reviewed the latest developments in Lebanon and the tragic crises suffered by the fraternal Lebanese people. He also reviewed current efforts to restore peace, security, and stability to Lebanon.

His highness the amir expressed the support of the State of Qatar for the efforts made by His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil and for all constructive efforts to achieve national reconciliation that will end Lebanon's ordeal and safeguard Lebanon's unity, independence, and sovereignty, and enable Lebanon once again to carry out its important role on the Arab and international levels. His highness asserted his confidence in the Lebanese people's ability to overcome the state of fragmentation in Lebanon by resorting to the principles of coexistence and harmony which distinguish their country's history.

The heads of the two states emphasized the need to make efforts on both the Arab and international levels to end Israeli occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and to end Israel's aggression against the Lebanese people and Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, so that all Lebanon will be free of all the traces of occupation. In this regard, the two heads of state emphasized the need for the international community to shoulder its duty in implementing the resolutions of the UN Security Council on the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. The two heads of state also emphasized the need for the legitimate authorities to exercise their power throughout Lebanon for that is the principal gateway to national reconciliation.

On discussing the Arab situation the Lebanese and Qatari sides emphasized the pressing need to resolve inter-Arab differences so as to revive Arab solidarity and joint Arab action — the sharpest weapons of the Arab nation is facing the threats that surround it and in regaining its security, usurped rights, and occupied territory.

The two leaders reviewed developments in the Palestinian question and reaffirmed their absolute support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to regain their full legitimate national rights, including their right to repatriation and to establish their independent national state in their homeland.

His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed his profound gratitude for the sincere hospitality accorded to him and his appreciation for the fraternal care accorded to Lebanese residents in the State of Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Papers Comment on Upcoming OPEC Meeting

GF240910 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The newspaper *AL-MADINAH* today comments on the meetings of the OPEC ministerial conference which will begin tomorrow in Brioni Yugoslavia. It says: This conference has special importance since it is being held in difficult circumstances that persist in the international oil market. The paper affirms that the establishment of the five-member committee, which consists of the Kingdom, Kuwait, Nigeria, Indonesia, and Venezuela, expresses a profound feeling of responsibility with regard to the interests of producers and consumers alike, since the collapse of prices and the fluctuation of oil production and supplies will not benefit any party. This is the truth reached by those who at first expressed joy at the drop of prices, the paper says.

The paper says that the Brioni conference is a good beginning for cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC countries. The importance of this cooperation requires all to make equal sacrifices and concessions for the good of the whole group of producers.

On the same issue, the newspaper *AL-RIYAD* says in its editorial: The OPEC meeting faces a situation that might be better than the previous one. Oil prices have improved and non-OPEC oil-producing countries have begun to realize that they cannot produce independently or bypass international oil policy and must clearly understand that coordination among all oil-producing countries is necessary for the stability of prices and production.

Foreign Minister Meets Tanzanian Counterpart

GF241450 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conferred today with Salim Ahmad Salim, Tanzanian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who conveyed to his highness a message from his excellency the Tanzanian president to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and means to develop them.

YAR

PDRY Official Arrives, Makes Statement

GF241754 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Brother Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and interior minister in the southern part of the homeland and his delegation arrived in Sanaa this afternoon. During the visit, he will discuss with officials the issues of mutual concern and will hold meetings and talks with the brothers who fled from the southern part of the homeland as a result of the regrettable events of 13 January.

In a statement to SABA' news agency, Brother Al-Siyayli said that this visit is part of the contacts made by the two leaderships of the two parts of the homeland represented by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, on the consultation between the two parties to develop relations between the two parts of the homeland. Brother Al-Siyayli explained that the visit will center on the implementation of the general amnesty resolution, the efforts [in this regard] made by the two parts of the homeland, and ways to return the escapees from the southern part of the homeland in accordance with the general amnesty resolution.

Brother Al-Siyayli has praised the role and efforts made by the northern part of the homeland to assist the southern part of the homeland in eliminating the effects of the January events and the efforts made by Brother President and Secretary General Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in this regard. He added that his visit and the visit of his delegation to Sanaa is a continuation of these efforts. He hoped that more efforts will be made by the political leadership of the northern part of the homeland, led by Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, in order to remedy these effects and to assist anyone to return to the southern part of the homeland stemming from the general amnesty resolution issued by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. In conclusion, he hoped for the success of the unity between the two parts of the homeland.

Constitutional Court Abolishes Political Isolation

PM241406 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 22 Jun 86 p 1

[Ahmad Husayn report: "Abolition of Political Isolation in Egypt, an Important Decision by the Constitutional Court"]

[Excerpts] The Higher Constitutional Court yesterday gave its verdicts in two important cases. In the first it abolished political isolation [imposed on certain politicians prominent before 1952 revolution] and in the second it ruled that the compensation offered for sequestrated funds or property under law 141 for the year 1981 on eliminating conditions resulting from sequestration is unconstitutional.

The court, sitting under the chairmanship of counselor Muhammad 'Ali Baligh, ruled that the rights to election, nomination, expression of opinion in referendum, and contribution to public life are national duties and that the constitution regards them as public rights guaranteed under the constitution to enable the citizens to contribute to the selection of their leaders and representatives in government and in running group interests. A violation of these rights, the court said, is a violation of the constitution.

Wafd Party Leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din and Secretary General Ibrahim Faraj had taken their case to the administrative courts requesting suspension and cancelation of the two decisions issued by the socialist public prosecutor notifying them that they had no right to belong to political parties and no right to political activity on the grounds that they had contributed to the corruption of political life before the 1952 revolution.

Also during yesterday's session the constitutional court ruled that the compensation paid for the funds and property sequestrated in 1962 was unconstitutional. It said that the compensation, decided under law 141 for the year 1981, was unfair because it did not reflect the real value of these funds and property.

The court ruled that the compensation should be based on the value of the funds and property in 1981 when the law providing for the liquidation of the conditions resulting from sequestration was promulgated, not on the basis of their 1962 value.

Soviet Mineworkers Trade Union Delegation Arrives

NC241617 Cairo MENA in English 1545 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 24 (MENA) — A four-man delegation from the Soviet trade union of workers in mines arrived here today for a ten-day visit for talks with their host, the Trade Union Federation of Workers in Mines and Quarries. The visit is the first by a Soviet trade union [as received] to Egypt in twelve years.

Air Defense Commander Views Force Improvements

NC241607 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Major General 'Adil Khalil, the air defense commander, held a news conference today to mark the 16th anniversary of the establishment of the first Egyptian missile network on 30 June 1970. Maj Gen Khalil stated that Egypt has obtained the most sophisticated weapons and air defense equipment, such as surface-to-air missiles and command and control systems.

He also asserted that the air defense forces are currently undergoing development as part of a plan for developing the Egyptian Armed Forces in general. This development is necessary if Egypt's forces are to keep pace with international advances in the application of sophisticated weapons. There has also been a great deal of progress made in improving the combat efficiency of equipment of Eastern origin, he noted.

Tariq 'Aziz Leaves for Belgrade 24 Jun

JN241633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister and official in charge of foreign relations of the Ba'th Party National Command, left Baghdad for Belgrade today at the head of a party delegation to attend the third conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which will begin there tomorrow.

Tariq 'Aziz will hold talks during the visit with SFRY officials on bilateral relations and preparations for the Nonaligned Movement conference scheduled to be held in Harare in September.

Delegation Returns From Visit to PRC, Vietnam

JN241524 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA) — A Ba'th Party delegation under Party Regional Command member Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab returned here today at the end of a visit to the PRC and Vietnam which lasted several days. The head of the Iraqi delegation said that the talks the Iraqi delegation held with the Chinese and Vietnamese Communist Parties were cordial and sought to promote the cooperation which exists between the Ba'th Party and these two parties.

In a statement to INA, Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab said the Iraqi delegation reviewed with party officials of the two countries developments in the war of aggression the Iranian regime is waging against Iraq and its insistence on pursuing it despite Iraq's response to calls and initiatives for ending the war. He explained that the talks also dealt with the current Arab and international situation.

Ramadan on Economy, Projects, War to Kuwaiti Daily

LD250940 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 25 (KUNA) — "If Iran's oil exports drop below a million barrels a day, Iran would become politically isolated and lose its ability to arm itself", said a senior Iraqi official Wednesday.

In an exclusive interview by local daily newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan said if the Iranian economy collapses, Iran will have no political influence.

Ramadan, who is also a member of the Revolution's Command Council, maintained that "Iraq's economy is in a stable condition" and foreign countries, consequently, do not fear to deal with Iraq.

The right hand man of Iraqi president told the newspaper's editor-in chief Ahmad al-Jarallah that the Syrian pipeline is no longer important because Iraq had been carrying out new pipeline projects in Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

The Iraqi official affirmed that the key to end of war is no longer in Syria's hands, a fact which has been shown after the Al-Faw battles, charging that Syria's "only role lies in disrupting Arab unity."

Despite the six-year-old war, Iraq's development projects have been amazingly increasing, Ramadan said.

National Assembly Denounces Kuwaiti 'Sabotage Acts'

JN241117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1048 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi National Assembly has denounced the recent sabotage acts in Kuwait. In a cable he sent to Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'dun, Iraqi National Assembly member Dr Sa'dun Hammad said that these acts, which are perpetrated by the Arab nation's enemies, are intended to terrify the fraternal Kuwaiti people and undermine security and stability in the Arab Gulf region. He reiterated the Iraqi people's support for the Kuwaiti people in confronting such sabotage acts. The Iraqi unions and organizations, in addition to Arab unions based in Baghdad, had earlier sent similar cables to Kuwaiti unions and organizations denouncing the recent sabotage acts in Kuwait.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Jets Raid Khark Island 25 Jun

JN250818 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0810 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our gigantic Air Force continues to chase the aggressor Khomeyniites in order to tear apart their knaves and destroy their resources and supplies.

At 0745 [0345 GMT] today our capable planes launched a new successful raid on the Khark Island installations, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. The brave eagles then returned to the homeland with their planes safe and triumphant in God's care.

[Dated] 25 June 1986

Communique No 2,269

JN241625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,269 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 24 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. No matter how much the despotic Iranian rulers insist on pursuing war and aggression, the glorious Iraqis will continue to be an inexhaustible force which will never tire in defending their land, the dignity of their nation, and the principles of their great revolution.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The immortal epics our giant Air Force daily records through its efficient and courageous action of destroying the enemy demonstrates the heroism of our brave eagles and their unflinching determination. Our planes carried out 60 combat missions today, inflicting further losses on the rogues' personnel, equipment, and military hardware, after which they safely returned to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations, killing seven, wounding others, and destroying three infantry positions.

3. Our forces in the II Army Corps central sector killed four enemy soldiers and destroyed one shovel, one medium machine gun, and four positions of various types.

4. Our formations on the VII Army Corps front continued to deal effective blows with artillery and other types of weapons to enemy units, inflicting further losses on the enemy, destroying nine positions of various types and one vehicle, and killing three enemy soldiers.

5. Two enemy soldiers were killed, one vehicle was set on fire, and one ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and five infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

6. The forces of despotism and aggression shelled the Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 June 1986

Information Minister Leaves for Damascus
JN241134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Amman —Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib left Amman for Damascus via Al-Ramtha border post this morning on a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of [Syrian] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh dealing with bolstering the existing information cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The minister is accompanied by Nasuh al-Majali, director general of the Radio and Television Corporation; and Eng Radi Alkhas, director of the Engineering Department at the Corporation. The minister was seen off by a number of Irbid Governorate senior officials.

Further on Al-Khatib's Statements
JN241249 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib arrived in Damascus at noon today on the first visit of its kind for approximately 10 years. He is accompanied by an important information delegation including Jordan Radio and Television Director Nasuh al-Majali. He was welcomed on the outskirts of Damascus by his Syrian counterpart Yasin Rajjuh and senior Syrian information officials. In a press statement at his place of residence, the Jordanian minister said that the objective of this visit is to exchange information expertise between the two countries. He added that the recent summit meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn came to emphasize the unity of the Arabs viewpoints and to end all differences which are pending between the Arabs prior to convening the Arab summit in Riyadh or any other place.

On the Jordanian mediation between Syria and Iraq, Muhammad al-Khatib said that western reports on the venue and date of the meeting [between Tariq 'Aziz and Faruq al-Shar'] were contradictory. He added: We would like to stress that the meeting did not take place at all. The Jordanian minister said that media organs must unite the Arab stands and must not permit any report harming inter-Arab relations from infiltrating into Arab media organs, and that there must be a unified stand toward the imperialist onslaught against the Arabs.

Trade Minister Al-Mu'ashshir Leaves for Syria
JN241503 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic
1433 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Al-Ramtha, 24 Jun (PETRA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade, left Amman for Dar'a via Al-Ramtha at noon today on a 1-day visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. Dr al-Mu'ashshir said that during the visit he will attend the meeting of the general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for free zones in order to become acquainted with work on the free zone project in the Jordanian Jabir area and the Syrian Nasib area. He said requests for investment in the free zones will be studied.

YAR Minister Leaves After Sports, Youth Talks
JN231850 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Amman — 'Abdallah Nasir, YAR minister of state and secretary general of the higher council for youth and sports [title as heard], left Amman this evening after a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and conveyed to him a message from His Excellency YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Majesty King Husayn. The YAR minister also met with Youth Minister Dr 'Id Duhayyat and a number of ministry officials for talks on ways to develop youth and sports relations between the two countries. The YAR minister was seen off at the airport by a number of senior officials at the Youth Ministry.

Cabinet Reviews King's Visits to France, U.S., UK
JN231750 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers held a session under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i this evening. In a detailed report, the council reviewed the results of His Majesty King Husayn's visits to France, the United States, and Britain.

UK Envoy Fails To Meet Hizballah Representatives

NC241448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] According to our information, the British ambassador in Beirut, John Gray, spent 3 days in the Al-Biqa', where he met with Colonel [title as heard] Ghazi Kan'an [chief of the Syrian intelligence service in Lebanon], as part of the ongoing efforts to secure the release of the hostages. Ambassador Gray has conveyed proposals from his country similar to those presented by the French Government. Gray, however, failed to arrange a meeting with Hizballah's representatives in the Al-Biqa' and he returned to Beirut yesterday.

Al-Jumayyil Ends Gulf Tour, Returns Home

NC241038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has concluded his visit to Qatar, the last stop in his tour of Gulf states, and returned to Beirut. In a statement prior to his departure, President al-Jumayyil said: I bring no ready-made solutions back with me. A work program has been laid down, and I hope it will lead to positive results in future.

Karami Home Hit by Shell; Material Damage Reported

NC241159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Karami's home in Zuqaq al-Balat was hit by a rocket fired from an unidentified location at 0030 today. According to security reports, the rocket caused material damage to the living room.

Franjiyah Leaves for Damascus Talks With Al-Asad

NC251012 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah left for Damascus this morning in response to an invitation by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. President Franjiyah will hold talks with the Syrian president and senior Syrian officials about the current situation in Lebanon and ways to promote a solution.

Sham'un: Karami Call for Gulf Envoy 'Useless'

NC250627 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has called on Prime Minister Karami to devote all his time to dealing with the country's economic situation and general conditions, instead of wasting his time on cheap, useless, and unproductive maneuvers. In an exclusive statement to Radio Free Lebanon, President Sham'un declared that Prime Minister Karami's plan to send an envoy to the Gulf states is meaningless and ineffective. He noted that these states welcomed the legitimate president of Lebanon, and that he is the only one who represents the country.

President Sham'un asked in what capacity would this envoy speak with the governments of the Gulf states. He said: There is no legal or legitimate value to this move, which is only indicative of the indignation felt by Karami and his masters over the results of the presidential visits. Responding to Karami's repeated call for the collective resignation of the president and the government, President Sham'un said that Prime Minister Karami can only constitutionally speak on his own behalf as prime minister. Therefore, let him resign with his government and let a new cabinet be formed.

Security Recommendations Issued for Camps

NC241301 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami is chairing a meeting of the ministerial committee attended by 'Adil 'Usayran, defense minister; Salim al-Huss education minister; Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; Walid Junblatt, public works minister; and the members of the military committee. The military committee had been asked to outline the security plan for West Beirut to which it put the final touches yesterday. Security in West Beirut will be assigned to the internal security forces, as well as to the 6th, 12th, and 11th Brigades of the Lebanese Army.

During its meeting today, the ministerial committee is expected to fix the zero hour to start implementing this plan, in accordance with the second Damascus agreement. As for the situation in the camps, following yesterday's meetings which went on until late in the night, an agreement was reached on the buffer points around Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps: eight buffer points around Burj al-Barajinah and four buffer points around Shatila.

The central operations room for the camps met again at the Amal movement's political security office this morning. The meeting was attended by Haytham Jum'ah, Bassam Tlays, Husayn Abu 'Izz al-Din, and Abu Husayn Baddah for the Amal movement; Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani and Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Hallum for the Syrian observers: Akram Shuhayyib for the Progressive Socialist Party; 'Abd al-Amir 'Abbas for the Ba'th Party; and Abu 'Ali Busaysu, Fadli Shurur, and Abu 'Adnan for the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF]. Captian Walid Sukkariyah was invited to attend the meeting.

The conferees issued the following recommendations:

That the presence of gunmen in the operations area around the camps be eliminated; that the cars entering and leaving the camps be searched; that arms be confiscated and suspicious persons arrested and handed over to the Syrian observers; that the PNSF be responsible for any action originating in the camps and that the army have the right to retaliate against the source of gunfire; that the Amal movement be responsible for any action originating in areas outside the camps; and that military action in the areas under the control of the security forces be banned. It has been learned that the deployment of forces in the Shatila camp will take place at 1400. Meanwhile, the coordination committee will meet again at 1900 to assess the points agreed on and see which ones have been put into effect.

Disengagement Forces Deploy

NC241417 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] In reference to the plan for the Palestinian camps, the disengagement forces took up positions around Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah at 1415 today. Gunfire and explosions were heard as the observers monitored their deployment in the two camps. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Palestinian National Salvation Front has announced that Shatila was pounded by Katyushas at noon today. A number of homes were seriously damaged.

Deployment Proceeding Well

NC241754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The security force has just completed its deployment around the Burj al-Barajinah camp at the following points: Al-Siba'i, Hayduth, Al-'Adnan, Shalhub, and Zayn al-Din. However, the security force must still take up positions at another point in Al-'Amiliyah. The deployment operation has been implemented as planned and without any problems worth mentioning. It was monitored by Bassam Tlays for the Amal Movement; Fadl Shururu for the Palestinian National Salvation Front; and commanders from both the Amal Movement and the PNSF in the Burj al-Barajinah camp area.

Deployment around the Shatila camp began at 1630. The security force has taken up positions in the areas of Ariha and the Al-Sharq movie theater. The staff of the camps central operations room resumed its meetings at 1900 to assess the steps which have been taken, as well as those which must be undertaken at a later time.

Amal Denounces Palestinian Statement

NC241907 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Statement by the Fifth Section of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau on 24 June]

[Excerpts] The Joint Coordination Committee today continued to implement the decisions agreed upon during yesterday's meeting with regard to the deployment of the disengagement force along the combat lines.

The conferees also denounced a statement issued by the PFLP and the DFLP, describing it as irresponsible and designed to escalate the situation at a time when positive steps are being taken.

The decision made by Amal 2 weeks ago to stop the propaganda campaigns is one example of such a step.

Security Plan To Be Implemented 27 Jun

NC241409 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] At its meeting today chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the Ministerial Committee set Friday, 27 June, as the date for implementing the decisions contained in the second Damascus agreement. This will be done by various forces, organizations, and parties. The accord provides for the closure of party offices and the elimination of all shows of force. The committee announced that the regular forces will start their assigned tasks on Saturday as part of a plan drawn up by the military commanders and approved by the Ministerial Committee.

In a statement after the session, Prime Minister Karami said the conferees had agreed to study the economic situation with members of the General Labor Federation and to form a committee to examine prices and the high cost of living. In the course of his remarks, the prime minister revealed that a decision was also made to name an envoy, who will visit the Gulf States and explain the Ministerial Committee's views on the Lebanese problem.

When asked about his call for collective resignations, the prime minister noted that the goal of this initiative is to find a way out of our deadlock. He added that the solution rests in striking a balance, and that a resignation en masse would be a fair and proper means of ending the current impasse. As for the boycott [of the president], the prime minister explained that it was the result of policies and positions that were not in keeping with our own proposals and statements. He pointed out that this led to a further deterioration of matters until we reached the boycott. Therefore, we feel that no solution other than mass resignations can put an end to what is taking place in Lebanon.

'Security Source' Denies Israeli Withdrawal

NC241639 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Despite the reports that have been disseminated about a planned Israeli withdrawal from certain occupied areas, the facts run counter to such information. A security source has denied that this type of withdrawal has taken place.

The source noted that there has been no change in the deployment of the Israeli occupation forces and their agents in Hasbayya, 'Ayn Qaniyah, Shwayya, and Al-Faradis. The source added that there have been no movements that would corroborate reports of a pullback.

Meanwhile, an NNA correspondent in the eastern Al-Biqa' has disclosed that the enemy has not only maintained its positions, but has received reinforcements in 'Alman, Al-Qantarah, and Al-Tayyibah. The enemy has been bringing additional mechanized units into these areas for the past 3 days. Fifteen vehicles were spotted entering these places last night.

Israelis Preparing To Withdraw

NC241745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] According to reports from the border strip, the Israeli occupation forces have thus far dismantled 40 percent of their military installations in 'Ayn Qaniyah, which is east of Hasbayya. Three Israeli military trucks were spotted this morning while transporting this equipment toward Marj 'Uyun. The war materiel in the military governor's headquarters in Tallat Zaghlah has also been dismantled. Meanwhile, Israeli personnel have been seen taking down observation towers at their post in Kawkaba.

Our reports indicate that this activity follows the information leaked by the Israelis on their Army's possible withdrawal from most of Hasbayya. We have learned that the Israeli governor in Hasbayya assembled a number of officers from the army of southern Lebanon and informed them that the Israeli command had drawn up a plan for a pullback from the Hasbayya axis. However, the governor gave no details about a timetable. In another development, members of Israeli intelligence have been very active along the Hasbayya-Marj 'Uyun line. An Israeli armored unit comprising five tanks and eight armored personnel carriers was seen taking up positions on the ridges running from Tallat Zaghlah to Shab'a and 'Aramun.

Group Denies Cypriots' Abduction, Warns 'Arafat

NC250829 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 24 Jun 86 P 5

[Text] An anonymous caller has contacted *AL-NAHAR* claiming to be speaking on behalf of the Khalid ibn Al-Walid Forces of the Islamic Liberation Organization, and read the following statement: The Khalid Ibn al-Walid Forces of the Islamic Liberation Organization declare that they are not responsible for the abduction of the two Cypriot students. The organization warns the evil Yasir 'Arafat against speaking on behalf of the organization and against committing any such crimes, or else he will eventually pay for it.

Jordanian Information Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN241209 Damascus Domestic Servicce in Arabic
1115 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria at the invitation of Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh. Al-Khatib was received at Damascus' southern entrance by Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, Head of Journalists Union Dr Sabir Falhut, the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus, and the Director of the Information Department at the Foreign Ministry Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Al-Khatib said that this visit is aimed at promoting information between the two fraternal countries within the framework of comprehensive fraternal relations between the two countries, whose foundations were laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn with the aim of creating a better atmosphere to allow the Arabs to adopt a unified stand toward all dangers threatening the Arab nation at this particular stage.

The Jordanian information minister added that information cooperation between the two countries will be a positive means of achieving this Arab stand. Concluding his statement, the Jordanian minister said: I carry with me to Arab Syria, president, government, and people, greetings from His Majesty King Husayn and from the Jordanian Government and people who have strong and firm relations with fraternal Syria.

The Jordanian minister is accompanied by Nasuh al-Majali, director general of the Radio and Television Corporation, and the director of the Engineering Department at the Corporation.

Al-Khatib and the accompanying delegation was received in Dar'a by Assistant Information Minister Adib Ghanam, Dar'a Governor Husayn Hassun, and Director General of Radio and Television Corporation Khadr Sha'ar.

Media Talks Begin

JN241905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The first round of Syrian-Jordanian talks was held in Damascus this evening in the presence of Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib and [Syrian] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Nasuh al-Majali, director general of the Jordanian Radio and Television Corporation; Eng Radi al-Has, director of the Engineering Department of the corporation; and Samir Sa'ud, director of the Public Relations Department of the Jordanian Information Ministry.

The talks were also attended on the Syrian side by Adib Ghanam, assistant information minister; Dr Sabir Falhut, SANA director general; Khadr al-Sha'ar, director general of the Radio and Television Corporation; Dr Michel Barah, director of the Engineering Department of the Corporation; Dr 'Adil Za'bub, director of the information minister's office; and 'Adil al-Khatib, director of the Public Relations Department of the Information Ministry.

Talks dealt with the state of the media in the two fraternal countries and ways to strengthen media cooperation between various media organs of both countries to promote effective Arab solidarity and mobilize efforts toward serving our Arab nation's objectives of liberation and building a pan-Arab future.

Jordan's Al-Mu'ashshir Departs 24 Jun

JN241959 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dar'a, southern Syria, 24 Jun (SANA) — Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade, and Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, Jordanian minister of supply, industry, and trade, attended a working session of the general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian company for free zones here today.

Al-'Imadi said he is happy that such a meeting takes place in this area located on the Syrian-Jordanian border following the completion of facilities in this area which are an important landmark for economic development between the two countries. He said he will do his best to speed up work in the area to exploit and develop it.

Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir spoke about the importance of this economic venture for the two fraternal countries, stressing the need to provide the best conditions for attracting investors to the area.

Company Director 'Abd al-Rahman Salamah explained during the meeting what was accomplished last year and about the completion of the first stage of the project on a 1.04 million square meter area.

The Jordanian minister of supply, industry, and trade left Dar'a for Amman today at the end of a short visit to Syria. He was seen off by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, Syrian minister of economy and foreign trade.

Joint Communique Signed With Soviet Trade Union

JN241325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian General Federation of Trade Unions and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] have strongly condemned the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. They reiterated their denuciation of all separate plans, schemes, and deals prepared by the United States, Israel, and some regimes colluding with them. In a joint communique issued at the conclusion of their talks in Damascus, they affirmed the need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also strongly supported the convocation of an international peace conference under the United Nations in which all concerned parties will take part.

The communique also condemns the Israeli raid on Tunis and the U.S. aggression against Libya, as well as U.S. and Israeli provocations and threats against Syria. The two sides called for an immediate and comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory without any preconditions in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

The AUCCTU delegation visited Syria, met with trade union leaderships, and was briefed on the role and situation of the Syrian working class and its union movement. It also visited some service facilities and historical sites. The delegation also held talks with members of the Damascus Transportatin Workers Union Executive Committee. An atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and understanding prevailed during the talks.

The Soviet delegation expressed admiration and appreciation for the achievements attained by the Syrian people under the corrective movement led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. The Soviet delegation expressed its appreciation for the role of the working class and its union movement.

Soviet Experts Praise Relations With Syria

JN241718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Soviet experts working on diverting the Euphrates River through the Ba'th Dam have praised the cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union, as well as the bases of existing and growing friendship in the service of the two friendly countries. This came during a press conference held by a group of Soviet experts at the Soviet Cultural Center in Damascus.

At the beginning of the conference, the Soviet experts talked about the importance of this vital project since it organizes the drawing off of the Euphrates' water to irrigate agricultural lands and to provide potable water for inhabitants of those areas, in addition to the fact this project provides 375 kilowatt-hours per year for the country. The experts praised the highly qualified Syrian experts who greatly participated in this vital project and the technical skills of the Syrian workers who helped to achieve this project which crowns the distinguished relationship and sincere friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union.

The experts affirmed that as a result of these joint efforts existing relations will continuously develop in all fields on the firm basis of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1980.

Replying to questions, the experts explained that additional studies on the subject of energy in the country are being conducted to provide energy for production and operation, as well as for local consumption by citizens.

They added that working teams of technicians from both countries are currently continuing to study other resources of energy, whether electric-diesel stations near Damascus and in other Syrian provinces or other geological sources available in the country.

It is noteworthy that the Ba'th Dam recently inaugurated by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm is 26 km from the Euphrates power station. Construction work on it began in 1982. At the end of March 1986 the hydroelectric power station's ditches were flooded with water. The first generating set for the project has been installed. It is very advanced and has a capacity of 25.2 kilowatts. Three similar generating sets with a total capacity of 75.6 kilowatt will be installed at the Ba'th hydroelectric power station. This will cover the existing shortage in power generating sets in the country.

Shin Bet Director To Resign; Herzog To Grant Pardon

TA250911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The Shin Bet director and all the other Shin Bet members involved in the No 300 bus affair will resign, and no procedures will be instituted against them after the president pardons them. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that according to Clause 11B of The Basic Law: The President, the president can pardon any citizen against whom there are allegations of criminal violations even before legal procedures are instituted. The team of ministers which held consultations throughout the night reached this arrangement this morning. Our correspondent also learned that as early as last night new people started replacing the Shin Bet members who will resign and working with them in tandem.

Attorney General Makes Statement

TA250953 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0934 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Following the government announcement on the Shin Bet director affair, Attorney General Yosef Harish issued his own statement on the matter. Harish's statement notes that a pardon request by the Shin Bet director and the other Shin Bet members involved in the affair was submitted to President Hayim Herzog in the wake of the attorney general's unequivocal declaration during the consultations the prime minister held in his office last night. Harish had announced that there would be no end to the investigative procedures into this affair by the police in view of the complaint submitted by his predecessor, Professor Zamir, and that there would be a need to renew the police investigation or begin one if an investigation had not yet been launched. Because the president, within his power, pardoned the Shin Bet director and the other Shin Bet members this morning before a police investigation was launched, Harish stated that now there is apparently no point in conducting such an investigation.

Cabinet Secretary Explains Decision

TA251048 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1000 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Statement by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin on Cabinet decision, followed by interview with him by Yaron Kulas — recorded]

[Text][Beilin] This morning the prime minister was informed that the president has pardoned the head of the Shin Bet for everything involving the No 300 bus incident. The president acted by virtue of his full authority, following the recommendation of the justice minister which was based on a prior consultation with the Inner Cabinet and the attorney general. The Shin Bet head has informed the prime minister that he would like to request to be relieved of his position as the publicity around the affair and the exposure of his identity prohibit him from continuing to fill his post as the head of the Shin Bet. In accordance with the recommendation he received from the attorney general, the prime minister informed the Inner Cabinet that he intends to establish a special committee to decide on procedures and working methods for the Shin Bet in the affair, on the basis of the lessons of the past.

[Kulas] Did the prime minister accept the Shin Bet head's resignation?

[Beilin] Yes.

[Kulas] Do you know when it will become valid?

[Beilin] No, there was no talk about a date for the time being.

[Kulas] What about the other three Shin Bet members? Are they resigning or remaining in the service?

[Beilin] They were also pardoned and they are not resigning.

[Kulas] What clause is being referred to, according to which people are pardoned before they have been tried, before an indictment has even been submitted?

[Beilin] This refers to The Basic Law: The President, which refers to the fact that the president can pardon criminals. It also refers to the fact that this can be done before they have been found guilty, before a verdict has been given.

[Kulas] Has the affair thus been concluded, from the prime minister's viewpoint at least?

[Beilin] I think this is not just a matter for the prime minister. I think that in view of the pardon that was granted today, it is very difficult to see how the affair can continue to exist.

[Kulas] Is there not some sort of fault here in that the political echelon in effect came out clean and will not be investigated or examined?

[Beilin] What has happened here is that a complaint was submitted to the police against certain people. After consideration, and by their own decisions, they appealed to the president and asked him for a pardon. Because it certainly is not common practice to grant a pardon before a trial and even an investigation has begun, the president asked to consult with the justice minister and the Inner Cabinet on this issue. In view of the special circumstances and the risk that lies in the exposure of state secrets in the course of an investigation, the Inner Cabinet recommended to the justice minister and to the president that such a pardon be signed. It is hard to see how this ties in with clearing or easing up on another level. All this refers to a very specific echelon.

Three No-Confidence Motions Submitted

TA251052 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1035 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Report by Knesset affairs correspondent Shalom Oren]

[Excerpt] The decision on the Shin Bet affair was received in the Knesset just as the session was coming to a close because of the ministers' absence. Knesset members from all the factions have not yet had a chance to digest the decision, but already three motions of no confidence in the government have been submitted by the Citizens Rights Movement, the Progressive List for Peace, and MAPAM.

'No Knowledge' of Arens U.S. Visit on Pollard Case

TA241910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Washington knows nothing about an upcoming visit by Minister Moshe Arens to the United States in connection with the Pollard case. This was reported by the Embassy spokesman to our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay in reaction to reports in Israel on the matter. The spokesman added that to the best of his knowledge no decision has been made to send the State Department's legal adviser, Abraham Sofaer, to Israel.

Sources See Pentagon 'Smear' Campaign Against IAI

TA250657 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] say they are confident they have overcome the production problems on the F-16 wing being manufactured under licence for General Dynamics [GD]. *FORBES MAGAZINE* reported recently that wings sent to General Dynamics by the IAI had had to be returned.

An IAI spokesman confirmed to *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday that two sets of wings were sent back several months ago after a faulty machine drilled holes in the wrong place. The error, it has been learned, slipped by both IAI and GD quality inspectors, the latter being based in Israel to oversee the $20 million project that calls for the total production of 300 sets of wings.

What surprised officials at IAI was the disclosure and timing of the story in *FORBES*: the incident occurred five months ago; the wings returned to the IAI as unacceptable by GD were production series numbers three and four (at present, work is being completed on wing number 19).

Sources told *THE POST* that they were convinced the story was leaked by the "anti-Lavi" lobby in the U.S. to "smear the name of IAI" as part of the "accelerated campaign being orchestrated by the Pentagon against the Lavi going into production."

Meanwhile, work on the Lavi prototype scheduled to make its maiden flight late September continues on schedule.

Syrian Deployment in Al-Biqa', War Plans Reported

TA250445 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Avi Hoffmann]

[Text] Israel is displeased that the Syrians have deployed four tanks near Mashgharah in Lebanon's eastern Al-Biqa' valley, military sources told *THE JERUSALEM POST* last night.

The Syrian tanks have been in place for a week and are meant to bolster support for pro-Syrian militias in their conflict with the radical Shi'ite force, Hizballah, the source said. The Syrians sent commandos to the area two weeks ago to reinforce the militias.

Radio Free Lebanon broadcast on Monday that Damascus had moved armour to the area but gave no details. Kuwaiti newspapers published similar reports recently adding that the Syrians intended to boost their tank force in the area to brigade strength.

Observers noted that, as long as the Syrians restricted their deployment to commando movements that was one thing, but the deployment of even a few tanks was another matter. They said Syrian armour had been placed south of the so-called "red line" marking the area that Damascus would not cross, according to unwritten agreement reached after Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

It was also noted that the Syrian tanks were coming closer to the area north of the South Lebanese Security Zone, where Damascus had prepared the infrastructure for deploying armoured units. News of the emplacements was revealed by the IDF spokesman in the middle of last month, when it was stressed that the infrastructure was not manned and posed no imminent threat. At the time it was also pointed out that if the Syrians did deploy tanks in these emplacements, this would be regarded as a grave move by Israel. Jerry Lewis report from London:

Syria is seeking support from neighbouring Arab states for a limited war against Israel on the Golan Heights later this year, according to moderate Arab sources quoted in today's *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY*.

One of the states approached, Jordan, is said to have resisted Syrian pressure to provide military forces, but is said to be considering diplomatic support for the venture.

Syrian officials and military officers are said to have visited a number of Arab capitals including Tripoli and Amman in recent weeks.

Rabin on Response to Possible Offensive

TA251232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The defense minister says that if it transpires that Syria indeed intends to attack Israel in the fall, as published by the British *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY*, Israel will adopt all the necessary precautions and not take any risks. However, Israel will not do this in a rash and noisy manner; instead it will choose the appropriate middle road. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that the defense minister was speaking at the Jewish Agency assembly in Jerusalem. Mr Rabin noted that Israel's defense policy does not rely only on building strength for deterrence, but also on the ability to deal a mortal blow to offensive forces.

Israel Appeals to Syria on Rescuing Jews

TA250734 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 25 Jun 86 p 2

[Report by Ze'ev Hasper]

[Text] Israel is acting in various ways, both on the governmental level and via other elements, to rescue the Jews of Syria. This was declared yesterday by Prime Minister Peres, in reply to a parliamentary question by Knesset Member Avraham Verdiger. He said that appeals have been sent to the Syrian Government via the heads of foreign countries.

Basyuni in Egypt for Consultations on Tabah Talks

TA250610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0545 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, left for Cairo last night for consultations on the possibility of shortly resuming the talks between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah issue. This was learned by our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck. Basyuni had met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during the past few days on this matter.

Egypt Signaling Possibility of July Summit Meeting

TA250731 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 25 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman]

[Text] The Egyptian Government has sent messages to Israel saying that a summit meeting between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres can be expected within the shortest possible period of time, perhaps as early as July.

In messages reaching Jerusalem over the past few days via U.S. diplomats, Egypt is hinting that a summit meeting between the two figures will be possible as soon as the arbitral compromis on Tabah is agreed on, and it may even be possible to come out with a new political initiative regarding the incorporation of Palestinian representatives in the peace process. However, senior officials from the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry believe these "signals" may only be serving as a sort of "enticement" to squeeze further concessions out of Israel regarding the texting of the arbitral compromis. These officials emphasize that contacts were also held in the past between Jerusalem and Cairo on the possibility of a summit, and in the end the Egyptians retracted their earlier intentions.

In this context, top-level Egyptian consultations on their reply to the final text of the arbitral compromis are continuing. Israel has already handed in its text of the disputed clauses in the arbitral compromis. As soon as egypt formulates its own position, Judge Abraham Sofaer, the legal adviser of the U.S. State Department, is to come to the area to finalize the text of the arbitral compromis and permit both sides to sign it.

For the time being, no date has been set for his visit to the area and people in Jerusalem hope he will begin his "shuttle diplomacy" between Jerusalem and Cairo as early as the coming week.

Rabin Reports 21 Released Terrorists Rearrested

TA241701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The defense minister has told the Knesset that, to date, 21 of the terrorists who were released at one time as part of the prisoner exchange with Ahmad Jibril have been arrested again. Four of them have been deported. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Minister Rabin said this in reply to a parliamentary question.

Reconstruction of Hebron Jewish Quarter Under Way

TA241042 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Reconstruction of the controversial old Jewish Quarter of Hebron has begun. Although it has not been publicized, site preparations started nearly 2 weeks ago, as we hear in this report from Jerry Cheslow, who was in Hebron this morning.

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] For the past 2 weeks tractors have been digging around the walls that surround the old Jewish Court in Hebron, also known as the Avraham Avinu area. Forms are being built for concrete reinforcement of the walls. This is to ensure that neighboring buildings are not damaged by the construction. In all, 13 apartments are to be built on the site. They are to be in the same style as the old Jewish Quarter, which was destroyed when the area was under Jordanian rule. Actual construction is to start in November and, according to the settlers, the completion date is 2 years on. The Hebron settlers deny that moving more Jewish families into the heart of mainly Arab Hebron will be a security problem. Avraham Ben-Yosef, who is in charge of security for the Hebron Jewish community, says they will actually enhance security for the 39 Jewish families already living in the town.

[Ben-Yosef] In 7 years Arabs in Hebron have become used to seeing Jews walking through the market place, going from site to site, children going to their studies, parents going to work, and the addition of these families in this type of surrounding will add to the normalization.

[Cheslow] Over the past 8 months four Jews have been stabbed in the center of Hebron near the Avraham Avinu Quarter. Defense Ministry sources say that the construction in the Patriarch Abraham Quarter is in accord with a decision of the former government. The settlers are pushing for permission to build on other sites in Hebron. So far, that has not been granted. [end recording]

AL-NAHAR: Changes To Take Place in PLO Leadership

TA241610 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that prominent changes will take place shortly in the central leadership of the Fatah movement which will be followed by changes in the PLO. An informed Arab source has said that it is these changes that will determine the fate of the expected reconciliation among Palestinian factions.

AL-QUDS Sees 'Anomaly' in Treatment of PLO

TA241900 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Political and Diplomatic Anomaly"]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his regret for the deterioration of relations between the PLO and Jordan, and added that these relations are becoming increasingly aggravated. In the not too distant past 'Arafat had declared his regret for the deterioration of relations between the PLO and Syria. At the same time 'Arafat blessed the Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement.

These expressions indicate the extent of political and diplomatic anomaly in the Arab world. Everyone regrets the lack of Arab solidarity, and everyone is overjoyed on hearing about the clearing of Arab climates, but the strange thing in Arab-Palestinian relations is that Syria has suspended coordination with the PLO and prevented 'Arafat from entering Damascus, and it justified this by saying that the PLO has renounced the palestinian people's national rights.

On the other hand Jordan decided to freeze coordination with the PLO with the justification that the PLO's leadership is radical and is not ready for political action.

These are two totally contradictory positions by Syria and Jordan toward the PLO, after which a Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement took place with one of its priorities being the establishment of an alternative leadership for the PLO.

We believe that if such developments are analyzed through to their initial origins, they will indicate that the target is the Palestinian people's national identity and political essence, not individuals or leadership.

What is required today from all the Arab regimes is to assist the Palestinian people, even if the least they do is adopt neutrality. However, the creation of pretexts and justifications to divide the Palestinian people and widen the existing chasm will eventually pour grist into the mill of those who tried, are trying, and will try to eradicate the Palestinian people's national identity.

'Hostile Elements' Steal UNIFIL Uniforms

TA241220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Security personnel in Israel fear that hostile elements in southern Lebanon intend to dress up as UN personnel and act against Israel and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the security strip. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a has learned that uniforms and other equipment have recently been stolen from the Irish UNIFIL unit. Soldiers from the Irish battalion are deployed in the Tibnin area, beyond the security strip, but they have free approach to that area.

The defense minister has disclosed that terrorist organizations have recently been trying to steal weapons in Isreal. An Uzi submachinegun was stolen from a member of a settlement in the territories after he had left it in a jeep in Nabulus. An M-1 rifle was stolen from a female soldier. Minister Rabin said that anyone who steals weapons will be punished. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the defense minister also disclosed that maximum use has been made of weapons and technical sabotage devices in the most recent attacks.

Jordanian Source Denies W. Bank Journalist Blacklist

TA241600 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] A source in Amman has denied rumors disseminated lately that a list containing the names of a number of journalists has been placed at the Allenby and Damiya Bridges. The source added that the Jordanian Government had not decided recently to take any measures against journalists in the West Bank.

Military Sources Call Gaza Strip 'Tinder Box'

TA241039 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
24 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Avi Benayahu: "The Peak of the Pressure"]

[Summary] The Gaza Strip has the largest occupied town, Gaza, with 210,000 residents; the largest refugee camp, Jabalyah, with 40,000 refugees; and the largest Arab university, Al-Azhar, with 4,700 students. However, the fourth record is a "tinder box of 550,000 Palestinian scorpions, located in 8 refugee camps where sewage flows between the houses and thousands of people are looking for work under an ongoing regime of occupation."

Military sources in the Gaza Strip also talk of a tinder box which may explode any minute, and "a political map of the Gaza Strip, just completed, indicates that the Strip is a firm stronghold for 'Arafat's Fatah, with only a minority associated with other groups." Next to the PLO one finds the religious organizations which increase their political power daily and are trying to gain control. "These religious people (similar to the Muslim Brotherhood) aspire to establish an Islamic state on the entire area of Israel, and then, according to the 'platform' of these organizations, Israel will pay ransom if it wants to continue to remain in the region."

The military sources also warn against the stockpiling of arms by the religious organizations, although it is not clear whether the arms are meant for use against Israel or to help in their internal struggles.

Another problem may develop in the employment sphere, as the 25,000 Gaza Strip residents who earn their living in the rich Arab countries today may find themselves jobless in the wake of the oil crisis and the economic situation. A state of unemployment, the military sources warn, may harm security, and efforts are now under way to find jobs for the unemployed, including the 6,000 people who will shortly end their seasonal citrus fruit-picking work.

As for the refugee camps problem, the residents there are willing to be relocated but a solution involves an investment of $500 million and there is no money for this. "The Americans who had been asked to extend financial aid to help solve the refugee camps problem answered with an absolute 'no' this month."

In the meantime, an increase has been recorded in the number of terrorist acts perpetrated in the Gaza Strip in recent months, and they have become worse in nature. In addition, according to population growth data, 1 million Palestinians are expected to live there in 2000. Given this and the problems cited above, "Israel will pay the price in future."

Australia, Shahal Deny Coal Contract Canceled

TA241046 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Both the Energy Ministry and the Australian Embassy deny that Israel's contract to purchase coal from Australia has been canceled. This report from Vivien Roysten:

[Begin recording] [Roysten] There is no government decision to terminate the coal trade between Israel and Australia, according to Energy Minister Moshe Shahal. This was confirmed by Australian Ambassador Dr Robert Merrillees, who spoke with reporter Gid'on Remez after meeting with Energy Minister Shahal.

[Merrillees] We have carried away with us both the good news that no government decision has been taken by Israel to terminate Australian coal exports to Israel and also the fact that Minister Shahal, as we do, attaches great importance to the maintenance of very friendly and cooperative trade relations between Israel and Australia.

[Roysten] The ambassador expressed the hope that in future it will be possible to leave the resolutions of such problems essentially to market forces, without government intervention. Israel has been importing coal from Australia since 1981 and, according to Energy Ministry Spokesman Avishay Amri, it has been steadily increasing. However, the reduction of crude oil prices requires Israel to review its sources of energy. On the other hand, in 1989 Israel will open its new coal-fired station south of Ashqelon, which will double Israel's coal import requirements and Minister Shahal sees Australia as a primary source of supply of coal. [end recording]

At present, 40 percent of all electricity produced in Israel is from coal. By the 1990's it is expected to reach 70 percent.

S. Africa To Deport Israeli Correspondent

TA241215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] South Africa is deporting Israeli correspondent Dan Sagir. The authorities have informed him that they will not extend his work permit and he must leave the country within 2 days. No reason was given for the deportation.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the Israeli Embassy in Pretoria has requested clarifications. Sagir is the third correspondent to be deported from South Africa in the past few days.

ALGERIA

11th Economic Session With USSR's Katushev Continues

Boudraa Meets With Katushev

LD241217 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Heavy Industry Minister Faysal Boudraa, received Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the Joint Algerian-Soviet Committee, yesterday.

The talks centered on bilateral economic relations and the prospects for their development.

The ministers highlighted the importance of the cooperation agreements signed between the two countries on the occasion of President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to the Soviet Union.

Session Ends; Minutes Signed

LD242335 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The 11th session of the Algerian-Soviet Joint Cooperation Commission has ended in Algiers with the signing of minutes. Katushev, co-chairman of the commission, today met Belcaid, minister of urbanism and construction.

Iran's Besharati Arrives Carrying Khamene'i Message

LD241647 Algiers APS in Arabic 1616 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] 'Ali Mohammed Besharati, secretary general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry and special envoy of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, arrived this afternoon in Algiers carrying a message to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party. The Iranian envoy was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne Airport by the Foreign Ministry director of Asian and African Affairs and the Iranian ambassador in Algiers.

LIBYA

Iran's Besharati Continues Tripoli Visit

Meets Foreign Liaison Secretary

LD241103 Tehran IRNA in English 0930 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, June 24, IRNA — Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, currently visiting here, said Monday that Arab reactionary regimes through plots of imperialism, are forced into treacherous acts which have no precedent in history of Islam.

Besharati was speaking in a meeting with the Libyan secretary for the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, Kamil Hasan Mansur.

Referring to the common stance of the U.S. reactionary Arab governments, Besharati said that recent clashes in Lebanon would please the U.S. because it would provide an opportunity for the reactionaries to normalize their relations with the U.S.

Up to the last decade, Besharati said, no Arab country would dare to think about the entity of the Zionist regime whereas today they recognize the Zionist borders.

During the meeting, the Libyan official referred to the strategic ties between Iran and Libya and said that bilateral relations had suitable effects in the region.

He pointed to the scheme of oil price cuts and said that the plot was not hatched by the consumers only but the OPEC and non-OPEC producers. Therefore, he stressed, this dangerous plot should be severely confronted through cooperation.

Thwarting this plot, in addition to being an economic duty, Kamil Hasan Mansur said, is a political one calling for political campaign. Speaking optimistically about future, he added that although the plot was hatched against Iran, Libya and Algeria, the flames of the fire ignited by the plotters would burn them as well.

Besharati in a meeting with the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Saturday delivered a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD241639 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Besharati left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA he affirmed his country's solidarity with and firm support for the Libyan Arab people in combatting the imperialist-NATO offensive led by the United States. He said that the treacherous aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah was an aggression against all the progressive forces in the world and that Iran calls for complete coordination between the two revolutions in Libya and Iran and for standing in one trench against the imperialist designs which aim at harming the progressive forces, the latest example being the barbaric aggression on the Libyan Arab people.

Soviet Mufti Concludes Visit, Departs

LD241717 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jun (JANA) — Brother Talgat Tadjutdin, mufti of Russia and Siberia, left Tripoli this morning after completing his visit to the Great Jamahiriyah which lasted a few days.

He praised the stance of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution for Arab and Islamic causes, and its support for the victory of Islam and the Muslims in all parts of the world in order to raise the banner of Islam and raise the word of truth everywhere.

Soviet Muslim Official Arrives in Tripoli
LD241728 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1108 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jun (JANA) — Brother Makhmud Gekkiyev, mufti of the north Caucasus in the USSR arrived in Tripoli this morning.

In a statement to JANA, brother Makhmud Gekkiyev stressed that Soviet Muslims stand beside the Libyan Arab people in good and bad times against the killers of children, old people, and women.

RSFSR's Gorshkov Arrives in Tripoli
LD241758 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1106 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jun (JANA) — Leonid Gorshkov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and an accompanying delegation this morning arrived in Tripoli to take part in the Soviet cultural week due to begin this evening at the Tripoli cultural complex.

Leonid Gorshkov told JANA that the Soviet people stand beside the friendly Libyan Arab people in their confrontation with all pressures and hostile provocations by U.S. imperialism and by its agents.

Information Secretary Receives Bulgarian Envoy
LD242138 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1742 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 18, June 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This morning, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture received Mr Philip Ishpekov the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Great Jamahiriyah.

Topics discussed during the meeting were aspects of promoting informational and cultural cooperation and the emphasis on the role of the two friendly countries' media in promoting Arab issues and the role of the socialist states in standing with the Libyan Arab people to confront all conspiracies plotted by U.S. imperialism and also to expose and refute Western and Zionist media and their attempts to twist the truths of the world public opinion and their attempts to deny the efforts of the socialist states, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to promote Arab and international issues.

During the meeting certain interest was also given to developing relations of joint cooperation in cultural and informational fields, exchanging various informational programs and visits and the laying of new foundations for this cooperation in a way that serves the joint goals and interests of the two friendly peoples.

Sudan's Al-Dhahab Thanks Al-Qadhdhafi for Support
LD221157 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0851 GMT 22 Jun 86

["Text" of a message Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi received "recently" from General Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, "chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council"]

[Text] Dear Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, we greet you in God's name and extend our sincere wishes to you and to our loyal brothers, the sons of the Jamahiriyah, for your good health and for a continuation of the progress, prosperity, and success you have achieved as a result of your sound leadership. Following the end of the period of transitional leadership, we are pleased to send you this message after our handing over of power to the people's representatives, following the establishment of the Constituent Assembly. On my behalf and on behalf of the Transitional Military Council, the government, and the people of Sudan, I am pleased to express to you our great appreciation and gratitude for the sincere cooperation and generous material support we have received from you since we first took power in the transitional stage. Let me note in particular the support and aid you have given to our second homeland, Sudan, which has been used to confront the threat of famine and desertification, in addition to the effective economic and military support which you have given to the Sudanese People's Armed Forces.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express to you, with all feelings of friendship and brotherhood, my gratitude for the fruitful results of the contacts between us which affirmed your great interest in advancing cooperative relations and in consolidating and broadening the fraternal ties existing between our countries and peoples. In this connection, I am certain that your support and assistance will continue, particularly during the critical historical stage we are now going through that requires continued support.

Finally, I would like to express to you my belief that the Sudanese Government and people will remember your support and solidarity with gratitude. We pray that God will reward you for this support and will protect you for the sake of the pan-Arab and Islamic cause. May God guard and protect you.

Your brother, Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council of the Republic of Sudan

JANA Cites Press Source Denying Attack on Jallud
LD241906 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jun (JANA) — A press source has denied the fabricated and groundless news which Radio London issued, citing the FRG's *STERN*'s fictitious and false story that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was the subject of an assassination attempt in the middle of last month. The source described it as a cheap joke and part of the 10th crusade.

Radio London and its information sources have lost their credibility for some time. They have become a source of jokes for the Libyan Arab listener in particular, and for world listeners as a whole. It had already created myths that cannot even escape those working in the fallacious Radio London.

One of the stories that made the listeners burst out in laughter in the streets was their story that the leader went to Sabha or Yemen during the U.S.-NATO aggression on 15 April.

Radio London's imagination is so fallacious that it has prompted us to wish a good recovery for those working in Radio London, who are pathological liars, prevaricators, and inventors of tales which do not exist save in the world of hypocrites and charlatans.

JANA Comments on Husayn UK Trip, Fighting in Beirut

LD242012 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Jun (JANA) — Having licked the heels of the master child-killer Reagan at the White House and following a long humiliating wait before that meeting, Husayn flew to London to beg for another humiliating meeting with the child-killer Thatcher feeling neither shame nor disgrace at a time when the masses of the Arab nation have been cursing and brewing with rancor and wrath at the two child-killers, Thatcher and Reagan, whose hands are still wet with the blood of the children, women, and aged killed during the U.S.-NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah.

From a purely Libyan point of view there is no hope in any dialogue to make the agent Husayn retract from his wrongdoing, and consequently the only hope that there could be lies in Yasir 'Arafat, who refused to meet or shake hands with the child-killer Reagan and the child-killer Thatcher.

As far as the Libyan side is concerned, Syria has nothing to do with what is taking place in the Palestinian camps in Beirut since the "Ya's" movement [play on words regarding the Amal movement. Ya's means despair in Arabic, while Amal means hope] is a Lebanese organization operating inside Lebanon. Lebanon is an independent state and thus Syria cannot be held responsible for what is happening in Lebanon.

Ireland Reportedly To Train Pilots Expelled From UK

GF250911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0841 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 Jun (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has said that Ireland has decided to take in a number of Libyan pilots who have been expelled from British institutions following the U.S. raid on Libya. The paper said that they will join 100 other Libyan students studying civil aviation in Irish institutions.

The paper added that the British Government intends to exert pressure on the Irish Government to make it suspend the contracts pertaining to the training of these pilots.

British sources do not expect this pressure to have positive results, since Ireland is the major supplier of meat and foodstuffs to Libya.

Kuwaiti Envoy Summoned Over Solidarity Rally

LD221921 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1752 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jun (JANA) — The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this evening summoned the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires and asked him for an explanation about reports that Nasir al-Faraj, president of the General Confederation of Kuwaiti Workers, has been sent to court charged with calling a speakers rally in solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against U.S. aggression. The People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison was surprised at such behavior for an official Arab stance which failed to stand in the face of U.S. aggression and resorted to pursuing mass and popular organizations in order to to express their views and condemnation of that aggression.

MOROCCO

Polish Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit

LD202305 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] A Polish parliamentary delegation led by Roman Malinowski, Sejm marshal and chairman of the United Peasants Party, has arrived in our country on a 6-day official visit. The delegation was welcomed by (Mohamed Hadou Chiguer), deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, and (Abdelouhab Moulin) member of the office of the House of Representatives.

Received by House Speaker

LD241652 Rabat MAP in English 1239 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, June 24 (MAP) — Speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives Ahmed Osman Monday received the Polish Parliamentary delegation led by Parliament Speaker Roman Malinowski.

Talks dealt with the means of strengthening secular relations between the two countries and expanding cooperation to other fields, as well as issues of common interest.

During another meeting chaired by Osman, the Polish visitors met the bureau members of the House of Representatives. The meeting was marked by an address by Ahmed Osman. He surveyed the different stages of the democratic process in Morocco. This is based on a multi-party system and the respect of liberty in the framework of the constitutional monarchy, he said. Regarding the Moroccan Sahara issue, Osman affirmed that Morocco, which desires to see peace and security prevail in the world, has proposed a referendum in this region which is an integral part of its territory.

Osman also touched on issues relating to the situation in the Mediterranean, and efforts by King Hassan II to find out a solution to the Middle East problem which threatens the world's security.

On his part, Malinowski underlined the desire of his country to boost cooperation with Morocco in phosphates, energy, maritime fisheries, agro-business and other vital sectors. He also reaffirmed his country's willingness to hold an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Syrian Envoy Interviewed on Saharan Issues

LD211355 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Rabat, 21 Jun (MAP) — Ahmad 'Isa, Syrian ambassador to Rabat, has affirmed that the Saharan problem is a marginal issue aimed at diverting Moroccan energies and to prevent it from being used in the Arab-Zionist conflict. In an interview with the Moroccan newspaper *ANOUAL*, Mr Ahmad 'Isa says: "We call for a settlement of the Saharan problem so as to prevent a drain on energies; such a settlement would not be in the form of a regionalist fragmentation, but should come in a pan-Arab framework taking into consideration Moroccan territorial integrity and recognizing the rights of the Moroccan people"

He adds that some information media are exploiting the Saharan problem in order to harm Syrian-Moroccan relations, seeking at the same time to escalate the problem without calling for a solution to it, or looking for ways leading to resolving it in the framework of a fraternal concorde between Algeria and Morocco.

The Syrian diplomat went on: "We know that the Saharan problem is a main concern of the Moroccan people, and is draining a large part of their energies. We are anxious to see this problem resolved." He points out that the issue primarily concerns Algeria and Morocco.

To a question on whether Polisario elements are "training in Syria," the Syrian ambassador said: "Some newspapers published this report in order to harm Syrian-Moroccan relations, and Damascus denied it at the time."

Reportage on Recent Issues Carried by Papers

LD241708 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, June 24 (MAP) — The National Conference of Local Councils, held in Meknes June 19-22 and the situation in Melilla (a Spanish enclave in northern Morocco), subject is of concern for the Moroccan people, make the headlines of today's major newspapers.

Concerning international issues, the newspapers comment on the outcome of elections in Spain, Jordan's recent attempt to act as a go-between between the United States and Syria, the unexpected visit of Libya's Commander Jallud to Algeria, and the twelfth Congress of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party.

"For A Re-Reading of the Communal Charter"..."From the Symbiosis to the Association"..."Necessity to Deepen Awareness About the Edea of Association". These are some of the headlines of three newspapers that report on the proceedings of the third national conference of local councils that wound up Sunday in Meknes.

On the sitaution in Melilla, *L'OPINION* (Nationalist-opposition) under the title, "A Summer Which Promises To Be Particularly Hot" says that tension between Moroccans and Spaniards is mounting in Melilla, both on the political and social levels." The daily recalls the demonstrations last week of the extreme right in front of the house of the leader of the "Moslem community" after the victory of Spain over Denmark in the mundial of Mexico and the dismissal of the police chief in this enclave.

AL BAYANE (Communist) in its editorial "A Powder Keg" says that "Since last January, the gap between the Spanish population and the Moroccan community keeps widening: The obstinate and illogic attitude of the colonial authorities has much to do with it".

For the daily, the strife between the two communities was first sparked in early January when the Spanish "Cortes" (parliament) passed a bill called "The Law on Foreign Residents", the promulgation of which was put off three times mainly due to Moroccans' objection to this law and the social unrest that followed it.

AL BAYANE which describes the situation in this enclave as being "on the verge of ruin", says,: Morocco cannot remain disinterested. As to Mr Felipe Gonzalez, freshly reelected to the Presidency of the government, he must settle this problem".

The same daily reports on the visit to Morocco of Belgian Secretary of State for Cooperation and Development Mr Kempinaire. In its column "Bad Mouth" the daily says "Welcome, Mr Kempinaire. After your meetings with Moroccan officials you can take a walk in the streets of our cities." "Yes", the paper continues, "we are not in Schaerbeek: there is no curfew for Belgians here".

AL BAYANE alludes to the measure, decreed by authorities in the Belgian city of Schaerbeek, against Moslems during the Ramadan months, and whereby the Moslems, especially the Moroccans, were forbidden to assemble between 10 p.m and 4 a.m.

AL ITTIHAD AL ISHTIRAKI (Socialist) publishes the message of congratulations sent by the Moroccan Socialist MPS to the Spanish Socialist and Labor Party on the occasion of its victory in the general elections.

On tension between the United States and Syria, *L'OPINION*, quoting reliable Jordanian political sources says that King Husayn, during his recent visit to Washington, had tried to bring about a rapprochement.

AL BAYANE, describes Commander Jallud's visit to Algeria as nothing but "a confirmation that rapprochment between Libya and Algeria continues to mature. For the daily, save for the unforeseen, one should not expect brilliant and surprising results from Jallud's trip to "El Djezair" (Algeria). According to news reports, Libya intends to propose to Algeria a new formula of union between the two countries to "give the Arab wörld the direction it lacks, in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism".

AL BAYANE says that nothing can be done as long as tension persists in the Maghreb in view of the Sahara issue and the problematic relations between both countries and Morocco.

RISALAT AL-UMMAH (Centrist) prints in enormous headlines "A Moroccan-American Summit". The daily publishes the communique of the royal household, protocol and Chancellery announcing a visit by King Hassan II to Washington next July 22 at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Addresses Armed Forces on South

JN241743 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 24 (SUNA) The prime minister has today affirmed that his government is working to solve the south Sudan question peacefully and that all southern political paties inside the country adopt the same view. The premier who is at the same time the defense minister has however underlined that security will be firmly maintained in the south and that life and properties will be protected in the Sudan especially in the south by the Armed Forces.

In an address before the soldiers and officers of central military command in western Sudan today Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also expressed hope that the Sudan People's Liberation Movement SPLM leader John Garang would respond to the calls for a dialogued solution to the question. Al-Mahdi who left the national capital today for Al-Ubayyid escorted by the commander in chief of the Armed Forces and a number of high ranking military officers has pointed out that training of the Armed Forces men would be accelerated to raise the efficiency of the Army in protecting both the country and the newly reestablished democracy. He went on to explain that development, socio-economic progress and prosperity would only be achieved if peace and stability were restored in the country.

National Alliance Prepares for Talks With SPLM-SPLA

EA241931 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The delegation of the National Alliance for National Salvation arrived in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, yesterday, to participate in the meetings of the SPLM-SPLA and National Alliance Joint Liaison Committee scheduled to begin today.

In a statement to a correspondent for Radio SPLA, Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad 'Ali, a member of the National Alliance for National Salvation, said that the arrival of the alliance's delegation to take part in the meeting of the joint liaison committee affirms not only the alliance's commitment to the spirit of the Koka Dam Declaration but its adherance to the letter of the declaration as well.

Dr Taysir also pointed out that the task of creating the conditions conducive to holding of the proposed national constitutional conference was one of the most urgent matters at this stage which he described as critical.

According to Dr Taysir, other members of the National Alliance for National Salvation who have not yet arrived would be joining the alliances side of the liaison committee within the few coming days. These members include:

Dr Mamun Muhammad Husayn, vice president of the Trade Union Alliance; Mr Mukhtar Uthman, deputy secretary general of the National Alliance; and representatives of the Sudan Communist Party, Sudan African Congress and General Union of the Nuba Mountains.

At the end of his statement, Dr Taysir expressed his wishes for the success of the talks so that the way is paved for the fulfillment of national aspirations among which are the building of a new Sudan and the establishment of permanent peace in the country.

It is worth mentioning that besides Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad 'Ali, the alliance's delegation that has arrived in Addis Ababa for the meetings of the alliances liaison committee comprises:

Prof Hamad Umar (Bagadi), a representative of the Ummah party; Mr Arthur (Akwen Chuol) and Mr Jonathan (Malwal) both from the Southern Sudanese Political Association, SSPA; and Mr Hasan Muhammad 'Ali from the Secretariat of the Trade Unions Alliance.

Radio SPLA Views Talks

EA242352 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "The Koka Dam Declaration, a Landmark in the Course of Our People's Struggle for Peace"]

[Excerpts] The week, an important meeting takes place in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, between the delegations of the SPLM/SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation. The meeting comes within the series of continuous meetings between the two delegations for creation of the suitable conditions for convening the constitutional conference as stipulated by the Koka Dam Declaration. The Koka Dam conference is one of the biggest achievements of the national forces which have put their faith in the inevitability of creating a new Sudan -- the Sudan of unity, equality, and progress.

That conference was the fruit of continued and persistent struggles of the forces of the uprising in their confrontation with the elements of war and destruction. These elements had wanted to create a rift between forces of the uprising represented by the SPLM/SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation as a prelude to hitting them and opening the way for implementation of their conspiratorial schemes against Sudan's sovereignty and the independence of its decisions.

However, the masses, through their vigilance, denied these elements the opportunity they sought, thereby enabling the voice of truth to triumph and our people forged ahead until the Koka Dam meeting, which was in fact a preliminary meeting for the expected constitutional conference, was realized.

At Koka Dam, the conferees sat and discussed the important issues facing our country. With an unambiguity characteristic of revolutionaries, they submitted all the problems for discussion with all good intensions. This was the secret behind the success of that conference and we have not for a single moment entertained any doubt that the same spirit of candidness and unambiguity will equally crown the present meeting with success.

As we congratulate those now meeting in Addis Ababa and wish them all the very best, we feel duty bound to remind them of the difficulties facing them and the need to clear these from their [word indistinct]. We must bear in mind that the endeavors of the two parties towards peace were not the product of a single day last March when the conference was convened, but rather stemmed from the core of the mass movement that toppled Numayri, the dictator who headed the system that ignited the war in our county and mortgaged the Sudanese will to foreign powers.

What are the tasks facing the present meeting? The Koka Dam Declaration stipulates 7 May as the date for the second meeting between the two sides in order to determine what has been achieved with respect to the creation of the necessary objective conditions for the constitutional conference in addition to exploring means and ways to an agreement on the points that had been deferred by the first meeting.

Since the creation of objective conditions for the conference is the responsibility of the de facto government, the majority party in the present government requested postponement [word indistinct] until such a time as when the government could be formed and implementation of provisions of the Koka Dam Declaration started.

On the basis of its keenness to see the conference becoming a success, the SPLM/SPLA had to appreciate the circumstances of the new government and so did not object to the postponement of the meeting that is now eventually taking place. We expect this meeting to be an exercise in the appraisal of what has and what has not been implemented out of the provisions of the Koka Dam Declaration so that the forces of peace are afforded a clear view of the situation and enabled to determine what to do next.

Certain quarters had earlier laid their bets on the failure of the Koka Dam conference and to that end mobilised all the resources at their disposal. But their hopes came to nothing when the conference emerged with the historic Koka Dam Declaration as a serious and genuine programme for national action.

After having tasted defeat the first time, these quarters will not remain with folded arms. Therefore, we should be alert so as to frustrate their scheme.

It is required at the present meeting to avoid what occurred during the transitional period and come up with resolutions that will take into account all probabilities in a manner that should enable us to prepare appropriately for each and every matter. The Koka Dam conference has proved the seriousness of the two delegations in their efforts to bring about peace. We wish to tell them that the masses of our people stand firmly behind them, supporting and encouraging their efforts. This makes the responsibility of the (?conferees) a great one, a responsibility which renders it imperative that they should continue their march up to the very end of the road. To do this and achieve peace in our country, the two sides must be organically fused with one another.

Once again, we wish the conference every success since it is only in it that the success of the Sudanese people to impose their will and attain stability lies.

Ethiopian Based Revolutionary Group Elects New Leader

JN241149 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 24, (SUNA) — Sudanese Revolutionary forces, an Ethiopian-based small armed group, has made a drastic shakeup in its leadership, brushing its leader C.L. Yaqub Isma'il aside.

A communique published by the daily *AL-AYYAM* today and signed by the new leader of the faction Ibrahim Abu al-Qasim said Isma'il was relieved from the leadership of the movement in the context of a shakeup aimed at rectifying and reorganizing of ranks within the movement in a manner coping with aspirations of the Sudanese people.

The communique said Abu al-Qasim became the secretary general and general commander of the movement forces. A new military committee had been formed and had resumed its new tasks, it said.

The Sudanese revolutionary forces is an armed opposition group formed in Libya to fight the regime of ousted President Numayri and established military camps in Ethiopia.

The movement which had been led by former Col Isma'il joined Sudan Peoples Liberation movement SPLM of rebel leader Col John Garang in fighting the regime of ousted Numayri but it halted its military operation after the ouster of Numayri in April 1985.

Ugandan Minister Terms Relations 'Developing'

JN241458 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Jun (SUNA) — Uganda will not allow any party to use its territory to destabilize southern Sudan. This was affirmed by Ugandan Information Minister Abubakar Mayanja who is now visiting the country. He noted that Sudanese-Ugandan relations are strong and developing and that Uganda is concerned about achieving stability in southern Sudan. His excellency stressed his country's readiness for any mediation to this effect, denying the presence of Garang's movement in Uganda.

The Ugandan minister said his country continues efforts to resettle the 300,000 Ugandan refugees who are now in southern

Sudan. He noted that the problem of transportation is obstructing their resettlement, despite the help of international organizations in returning 20,000 people to Uganda 2 weeks ago.

Police Uncover Four Passport Forging Rings

JN241104 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 24, (SUNA) —Detective police has uncovered four rings working in the forgery of passports, it was reported today. General (Police) 'Abd al-Latif 'Ali announced that the four rings had been specialized in forging passports for Sudanese nationals and for aliens.

The first ring had been working in issuing false passports to the Sudanese expatriates and its six members were found carrying 300 forged passports.

The second ring which include four Eritreans had been working in issuing false passport for the aliens and it was found holding seals concerning some foreign embassies.

The third ring which include four unemployed Sudanese nationals was uncovered by the Saudi authorities in Cairo airport carrying passports destined for an Arab country.

TUNISIA

Habib Bourguiba Addresses Armed Forces Units

LD241928 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Order of the Day read by President Habib Bourguiba, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, to Armed Forces units at indistinctly identified Army base on 24 June — recorded]

[Text] Officers, NCO's, and men: In my capacity as the commander in chief of the Armed Forces and on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the National Army I express to all military men of the land, air, and naval forces my satisfaction with their devotion to carrying out their sacred duty and with their loyalty. The Armed Forces must comprise officers and NCO's who have the characteristics of good citizens and who pledge to serve the homeland with faith, fervor, and commitment. The Army is a school for sacrifice and young men and women join its ranks for 1 year to do military service, shape up militarily, technically and nationally, prepare for the right to use arms, and train to be disciplined and loyal which [words indistinct] and be taught the values and principles which I have struggled for and am still struggling for.

I am confident that this shaping up on the basis of comprehensive defense will qualify all the people in the reserve army to be ready to defend the homeland with solidarity and harmony. I call on you to maintian the advanced equipment and modern weapons which I have put at your disposal and to use them with complete adeptness to achieve the [word indistinct] of our dear homeland. In recent days I have further strengthened the Armed Forces by detailing an extra number of soldiers and strengthening it with heavy modern weapons. You must pay attention to continuous training so that you become cadres who have thorough training to keep up with national (?defense) and to be aware of the advancement in technological innovation and [word indistinct].

In addition to the principal mission, the Army must contribute to the blessed development process and realize essential achievements in remote regions deep in the desert — in particular land reclamation, preparing [words indistinct] with the aid of the water gushing out of the recently discovered wells and [words indistinct] so that a number of young people can settle there to provide the basis of security [words indistinct] and create living conditions in [word indistinct], and I rely on your loyalty and determination to be the protectors of the homeland and its guards so that Tunisia will remain dear, impregnable and (?rich) forever.

[Signed] President of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Habib Bourguiba

Defense Minister Receives French Army Chief

LD201312 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 20 Jun (TAP) — At noon yesterday in Tunis, Mr Slaheddine Baly, minister of national defense, received General Jean Saulnier, chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, with the attendance of senior officers of the National Army, and Mr Eric Rouleau, the French ambassador to Tunisia. The discussions covered Tunisian-French cooperation and the prospects for consolidating it further.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Details Attack on Moroccan Positions

LD241930 Algiers APS in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] SADR [Liberated Territories], 24/06/86 (APS) — The Saharan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) attacked Wednesday night [as received], Moroccan positions in Western Sahara, killing and injuring a number of Moroccan soldiers, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced.

The communique added that (?in the) attack, an important quantity of material was destroyed and that two mines which have been placed by the Saharan soldiers behind a defence "wall" exploded, causing the destruction of two vehicles and a tank.

These actions, the communique recalled are part of the "grand Maghreb" offensive. [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 24 June in a similar report states that the attack was launched on 19 June against Moroccan positions 35 km south of the El Farsia area, and that Saharan forces placed two mines on 18 and 22 June]

KENYA

Visit by Tanzanian President Mwinyi Continues

Daniel arap Moi Speaks at Banquet

EA241301 Nairobi KNA in English 1717 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Speech by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi on the Occasion of a State Banquet During the State Visit by His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania at 8:00 PM Today — KNA headline]

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 23 Jun: Your excellency and dear brother, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

It is with great honour and pleasure that I welcome you and your delegation to Kenya. Tanzanians and Kenyans are one people. Your visit, therefore, is a homecoming. Mr President, welcome home.

It is my firm belief that the spirit of cooperation in East Africa must be rekindled and maintained through mutual assistance and brotherly understanding between our people. We all do appreciate the difficulties we went through during the last decade in East Africa, and I am sure all of us see the need to continue with the efforts we started with the Arusha accord of 1983 in order to find more realistic ways of fostering better and closer cooperation.

The starting point must, of course, be the genuine search for peace and stability in our region. And, in this context, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the role played by your excellency and the government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the process of consolidating peace and understanding in Uganda. I am particularly thankful for the way our two countries have cooperated in this endeavour.

Your excellency, you will recall that in March this year the heads of state and government of Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Tanzania, and Kenya met in a brotherly atmosphere in Entebbe. Among the important issues we discussed was the need to focus our attention towards the promotion of trade, transport, telecommunications, and disease control. This summit provided yet another forum for improving cooperation in our subregion.

Mr president, there currently exists a spirit of brotherliness and goodwill in our subregion which all of us must take full advantage of. We cannot afford to lose this momentum and, in this regard, I wish to assure your excellency that my government heartily welcomes the action taken by your government to join the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] for eastern and southern African states. We look forward to cooperating fully with your country within the framework of the PTA arrangements. I note in particular that your country, together with other member states, in the spirit of brotherly understanding, played an important role recently in Bujumbura towards reaching agreement on the suspension of the rules of origin. We look forward to further expansion of trade and other forms of cooperation outlined in the PTA treaty.

Your excellency, regarding our bilateral relations, our two sister states continue to cooperate in various fields. I am indeed glad to note that trade between our two countries has been growing since the Arusha accord of November 1983 and I have no doubt that your visit will provide an opportunity for us to further strengthen and streamline trade between our two countries.

In addition to trade, there are other areas we should identify for further cooperation. Our people are ethnically and culturally bound together. We have a common language, Kiswahili, which is a powerful tool we can use to unite our people in East Africa. Indeed, through the effective development and use of the language we can enhance our cooperation in the fields of education, information, and science. I am confident, therefore, that during your stay here, we shall have the opportunity to strengthen not only trade, but also our cooperation in these other areas as well.

Mr president, I note with pleasure that since the signing of the Mediation Agreement in May 1984, we have been able to conclude bilateral cooperation in the fields of transport and tourism. This is indeed as it should be, and we look forward to increased momentum in this direction in future.

Recently, various delegations from Kenya have visited your country and received a warm and brotherly welcome from the Tanzanian people. These visits are further evidence of our efforts to consolidate the cordial relationship between our two countries. And the strengthening of peace and security in our region as a whole. It is my hope that this regular exchange of visits will continue for the mutual benefit of our people.

Your excellency, we in Kenya cannot forget the role your country continues to play in the liberation of southern Africa. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to your country for the important contributon it is making in the struggle for freedom in southern Africa. The racist regime continues to deceive itself that it can stem off the tide of liberation by imposing terroristic and draconian laws and by escalating the wanton use of repressive force against the black majority in that country. Such desperate acts as the recent imposition of emergency laws are in themselves a clear indication that apartheid has failed.

The repeated attacks by the racist regime on the Frontline States clearly demonstrate the regimes false hope that it can preserve apartheid by the use of arms. The racist regime must know that Africa will not allow herself to be intimidated. We shall continue to give moral and material support to the liberation movements and further continue to urge the international community to take stronger measures against the racist regime in order to bring an early end to the evil system of apartheid.

Mwinyi Speaks

EA241310 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT 23 Jun 86

["Speech by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at the State Banquet hosted in His Honour by President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi on 23 June" — KNA headline]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 23 Jun: Mr president, cooperation between our two countries and among PTA [Preferential Trade Area] members will be greatly enhanced if peace and stability exist both in our individual countries and in the region as a whole. Kenya and Tanzania are among the very fortunate countries in our region. Both our countries have experienced a peaceful and democratic change in leadership. We must both continue to work hard to guard the unity among our people and stability in our countries.

It is because of our desire for peace in our region that our two countries have been concerned over events in our sister country of Uganda. We are now happy that the situation there has greatly improved. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, Mr president, for the active role you played in the search for a peaceful solution to the internal conflicts in Uganda. We also wish the new government and our brotherly people of Uganda greater success in their efforts to promote and consolidate unity and stability in their country. We are anxious to see Uganda play its valuable role in our efforts to rebuild East African cooperation.

It is true that we have had our problems but I am glad that we have overcome them as demonstrated by the signing of the East Africa Community Mediation Agreement on 14 May, 1984.

At that signing ceremony, the three East African leaders reaffirmed their commitment to cooperation in East Africa. This commitment was followed by a serious effort to establish a new basis for future East African cooperation. Our ministers and other experts have held frequent meetings aimed at identifying new areas of cooperation. I strongly believe that our brotherly and good-neighborly relations will be greatly enhanced by increasing our effort in that direction, and adopting concrete measures to strengthen cooperation among our countries particularly in the field of trade, tourism, and transport and communication.

Our brothers and sisters in southern Africa are less fortunate. Peace and security in that area are seriously threatened by the oppressive policies of the racist regime of South Africa and the acts of aggression committed by that regime against the independent neighbouring African countries.

The constant acts of aggression and sabotage against the Frontline States constitute a clear manifestation of South Africa's desire and strategy to suppress, by military means, any opposition to the apartheid system. These acts are aimed at intimidating the Frontline States so that they may eventually stop their support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The brutal and unprovoked attacks committed by South Africa recently against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe constitute further proof of South Africa's destabilisation campaign against the Frontline States. These attacks were committed at a time when the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons was visiting South Africa in an effort to get the various parties concerned to agree to the holding of negotiations. These peaceful efforts have once again been frustrated by South Africa's intransigence.

Those who claim that peaceful solutions can be found to deal with apartheid are, therefore, deceiving themselves. South Africa's behaviour does not give credence to these claims. The people of South Africa have decided to rise against the humiliating policy they have been subjected to for many years. They have intensified their campaign against apartheid. Many people have lost their lives in this process. This new anti-apartheid wave has undoubtedly shaken the South African regime. The pressure must be maintained and intensified.

Let us, on our part, intensify our moral and material support to the oppressed South African people through their national liberation movements so that apartheid is completely eliminated. We call upon the international community to do likewise and to increasingly isolate the facist regime politically and economically. We particularly urge the UN Security Council to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. We are convinced that such sanctions will effectively counter South Africa's intransigence and will force that regime to enter into meaningful negotiations with the real freedom fighters with a view to finding a lasting solution to the racial problems in South Africa.

We equally reject the unacceptable policy of linkage pursued by the United States and South Africa in relation to Namibia's independence.

We deplore the policy of the United States of interfering in the internal affairs of Angola. By openly arming Savimbi's bandits, the Reagan administration has irrefutably placed itself on the side of racist South Africa in fighting against the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola. We strongly urge the United States to stop this interference which only serves to increase tension in southern Africa.

Namibia's independence, apartheid in South Africa and South Africa's destabilisation of the Frontline States are only some of the major problems confronting Africa. Africa is also faced with the most critical economic crisis in its history. We are happy that the OAU has begun to give Africa's economic problems the priority they deserve.

Africa's determination to achieve economic recovery and prosperity must be accompanied by parallel efforts to establish a New International Economic Order. The present inequitable international economic system was designed for economic and political conditions of a completely different era. It is in direct conflict with the new realities of today's world of interdependence. It is no longer appropriate for the development needs of the developing countries of the post-colonial era. It has only served to perpetuate injustice and the sharp contrasts between affluence and poverty. The rich have become richer and the poor are getting poorer.

Unfortunatley, the North-South dialogue aimed at the restructuring of international economic relations between the rich and the poor is in a stalemate because of lack of political will on the part of some developed countries. Our two countries should continue to work closely together in the relevant international fora to ensure that progress is made in this important struggle. Third World unity and solidarity are necessary in the search for a more equitable world economic order. We must intensify South-South cooperation in the context of collective self-reliance.

I would like to conclude my remarks by reiterating Tanzania's strong desire to expand its bilateral cooperation with Kenya. I would also like to reaffirm our commitment to East African cooperation. I am convinced that the will does exist in our countries to enable us to rekindle the spirit of East Africanness. Let us all work together in the interest of peace, justice, and prosperity.

SEYCHELLES

Navy Receives Third Patrol Boat From Soviet Union

AB211518 Dakar PANA in English 1352 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Victoria, 21 June (SAP/PANA) — The Seychellois Navy today, took delivery of a fast patrol boat from the Soviet Union, to strengthen its sea defence and exclusive economic zone protection.

The vessel is the third patrol boat Seychelles received from the Soviet Union since Victoria and Moscow established diplomatic relations ten years ago.

Accepting the vessel on behalf of the Seychellois Government, Youth and Defence Principal Secretary Ralph Adam said it would play an important role in patrolling Seychelles' waters, especially protecting them from any illegal fishing being carried out. He added that this was especially important as the Seychellois Government was putting great emphasis on the development of its fishing industry.

After thanking the Soviet Government for the boat, Mr Adam said that whatever aid Seychelles received from a foreign government, this was accepted with no strings attached.

"The Soviet Union has always understodd and respected our policy on this issue, as well as respecting our policy of nonalignment," Mr Adam said.

The Soviet ambassador to Seychelles replied that his country was with Seychelles in difficult times as well as in good times, and "we will be with Seychelles in the future."

TANZANIA

Further on Visit by Iraq's Vice President Ma'ruf

Talks Begin in Dar es Salaam 24 Jun

JN241452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 24 Jun (INA) — The first official session of talks between Iraq and Tanzania began here today. Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president, chaired the Iraqi delegation to the talks, while Joseph Warioba, Tanzanian first vice president and prime minister, chaired the Tanzanian delegation.

In a speech during the first session of talks, Ma'ruf said he hopes the forthcoming nonaligned conference will adopt positive resolutions on the basis of which solutions could be reached for all the problems facing member states, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war. He urged the Nonaligned Movement to play a bigger role in ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Tanzanian first vice president and prime minister said his country is always ready to cooperate with nonaligned countries to reach positive resolutions for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war and to seek solutions to other problems of nonaligned countries. He reiterated his country's support for the Palestinian cause and for the Palestinian people's legitimate right to establish an independent state. He also emphasized the need to bolster Iraqi-Tanzanian relations in all fields and praised the sincere cooperation between the two countries in this respect.

Mar'uf Meets Arab, Foreign Envoys

JN241020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 24 Jun (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president of the Republic, received here last night the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Dar es Salaam. The latest Iraq-Iran war developments and the situation in the Arab and international arenas were reviewed during the meeting.

The vice president also held a private meeting with the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions and reviewed with them Iraqi-African and Arab-African relations and the ways to promote them as well as Tanzania's stands in support of the Arab issues, headed by the Palestine question.

Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Iraqi ambassador to Tanzania, and some members of the Iraqi delegation attended the meeting.

Warioba Speaks at Honorary Dinner

EA241229 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has called on the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement meeting to give greater priority to the economic problems faced by developing countries and to reach an agreement on a plan to revive economic development.

Speaking at a dinner he hosted for Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, who is on a visit to Tanzania, Prime Minister and First Vice President Ndugu Joseph Warioba said it is important now for developing countries to cooperate not only in strengthening their economies but also in planning for a New World Economic Order. He said next month's Nonaligned Movement meeting, will provide the organizaiton with a good opportunity to discuss its economic problems. The prime minister and first vice president thanked Iraq for its support for and solidarity with liberation activities directed against apartheid in southern Africa.

Ma'ruf Speaks at Dinner

JN241316 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1142 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, 24 Jun (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president of the Republic, has reiterated Iraq's stand on the Iraq-Iran war and called for ending it through peaceful means and in light of international principles and charters.

In a speech during a dinner banquet hosted by the Tanzanian prime minister and first vice president in Dar es Salaam last night, Ma'ruf affirmed Iraq's stand with African liberation movements struggling for the sake of their countries' independence and their peoples' sovereignty over their territories.

Further on Ma'ruf Speech

EA242326 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The visiting Iraqi vice-president, Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, has described the military cooperation between Israel and South Africa as a threat to international security and peace. He said the cooperation highlights the extent to which the interests and destiny of the Arab people and those of Africa are related, and the degree of cooperation and solidarity which they have to work for to confront the dangers threatening both of them.

Speaking at an official dinner given by the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, the Iraqi leader said the Israeli and South African racist regimes should be dismantled. He said the cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the field of military armaments, particularly nuclear armament, was a dangerous development.

UGANDA

Official on Security, Illegal Weapons

EA241154 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Uganda's ambassador designate to the Sudan, Mr John Dick Obina, has appealed to the people of Gulu and Kitgum Districts [northern Uganda] to stop rumor-mongering which is calculated by bad elements to instill fear into the people and to disrupt peace in their areas. He made the call when he met chiefs and opinion leaders at Gulu and Kitgum towns to discuss ways and means of maintaining peace in the two districts.

The ambassador pointed out that maintenance of security is a collective responsibility which should not be left in the hands of security personnel alone. He therefore called on them to be vigilant and report bad elements to the authorities, regardless of whether such persons (?are) villagers or not. Mr Obina, however, cautioned them to avoid reporting wrong information to the authorities due to differences amongst them.

Talking about former soldiers who are still in illegal possession of arms in rural areas, the ambassador told chiefs to work round the clock and collect all guns hidden in their areas.

The people of Gulu and Kitgum Districts pledged total loyalty and support to the NRM Government under the wise leadership of President Yoweri Museveni, in championing human rights and popular democracy which has already been exemplified into the two districts since it came to office. They also condemned rumors and misguided people who are trying to bring confusion in their area.

CAR

Moroccan Foreign Affairs Secretary Visits
AB241900 Dakar PANA in French 1603 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Bangui, 24 Jun (ACAP/PANA) — Ahmed Cherkaoni, the Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, has said a delegation of Moroccan businessmen will visit Bangui very soon.

Mr Cherkaoni made this statement yesterday in Bangui where he is leading the Moroccan delegation to the meeting of the CAR-Morocco joint commission for cooperation due to start today.

He pointed out that these businessmen will examine with their CAR counterparts avenues for the creation of CAR-Moroccan banks, the activities of which will essentially be the funding of agricultural projects.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Addresses Rally Marking Fishermen's Festival
AB242045 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1735 GMT 24 Jun 76

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Jun (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko today at Kinkole presided over an important mass rally attended by an estimated 1 million people on the occasion of the Fishermen's Festival. In his address he reviewed Zaire's political situation and its relations with foreign countries, as well as economic and social issues.

In his introduction, the head of state made it a point to specify that he was coming to brief his people on his action from 24 June 1985, when he last held a popular meeting at the same venue, until now.

On the political front, the MPR founder reaffirmed that there were no political problems in Zaire. Our problems are economic and social problems, as everyone knows. He, however, expressed his bitterness about the fact that among his 30 million fellow Zairians, some individuals are playing into the hands of evil forces based abroad and are soiling the good image of Zaire. To these people and to their masters, the leader said that his patience has run out and that henceforth firmness would have the upper hand over magnanimity which they have abused so often because they have never understood the deep significance of the presidential pardon.

To substantiate the ill will toward Zaire and the ensuing harm done by this handful of disgruntled persons to their fatherland through their deceitful reports abroad, the head of state gave the example of a story published recently in the *LIBRE BELGIQUE* announcing the arrest of Citizen Kalala Ilunga, first president of the Supreme Court and member of the Central Committee. He presented the latter and his Belgian wife to the crowd saying ironically: I undoubtedly got him out the jail this morning. How serious is this paper which claims to be the conscience of the world? The father of the nation wondered before he went on to say: This lie is sown with red thread.

Misinformation and subversion conveyed by that story have been clearly established. The Zairian people can no longer tolerate that the good image of the fatherland should be smeared because of the thoughtless actions of a few individuals who spend their days slandering.

This accounts for the administrative measure under which seven citizens specializing in subversion have been deported. Their watchword was the disruption of the national unity with the foreign help they claimed they enjoyed.

I am fed up. My patience has run out. Let those countries and those international organizations come to contradict me, happen what may, stated Marshal Mobutu in a particularly firm tone which was endorsed by the masses of the people as demonstrated by the endless applause from the audience who deemed it unacceptable that the seven troublemakers should continue to disrupt the tranquility of the whole nation with impunity.

On external relations the head of state emphasized that Zaire has been reaping the fruit of its relations of good-neighborliness, and pointed out that the open-door policy towards the world must continue, but with vigilance, as one must avoid being stabbed in the back.

He first referred to the atmosphere of trust and brotherliness existing between Kinshasa and the new authorities in Kampala which was finalized by the Goma quadripartite meeting followed by the Entebbe conference, and will be followed very soon by the Nairobi conference.

On relations with Angola, the president of the Republic admitted that relations between Zaire and that country were difficult before 1978, but that they were normalized afterwards with the signing and implementation of the security agreements which made friendly and brotherly relations possible.

He attacked those who carry out a campaign of deceit with the aim of opposing the people of the two countries by claiming, without irrefutable proof, that American arms destined for the rebel UNITA movement pass through Zaire. He also reprimanded those who spread such nonsense abroad.

On the 1 June incident between soldiers of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] and forces of the Congolese People's National Army [APN] on the Zaire River at Bolobo, the leader confirmed that the incident was due to a regrettable mistake. In fact, a Zairian river patrol boat, which was pursuing smugglers, entered Congolese territorial waters thus sparking off the defense reflex of the Congolese soldiers. The report by the FAZ-APN joint military commission, which investigated the incident, established this fact.

In this regard, President Mobutu said he was in touch with his Congolese counterpart to seek solutions that are likely to put an end to such incidents and to preserve the friendly and brotherly relations existing between the people on both banks of the Zaire River.

To those Zairians, who make it a habit of visiting embassies where they are asked insidious questions about their country, the head of state called on them to adopt a nationalistic and responsible attitude. An authentic Zairian must not play the game of denigrating his country and its institutions. One must note that the money that these embassies spend on generosity comes from a special fund for special duties. All must, therefore, be vigilant in the face of these agents of deceit and subversion.

Concerning the economy, the head of state spoke in particular about the program concluded with the IMF, and he stressed the constraints in it. He praised the Zairian people for the discipline they demonstrated in the implementation of this program and for the sacrifices they have been making under it. In fact, contrary to the upheavals and troubles of all sorts which the implementation of IMF programs has generated in some countries, leading even to human losses, the Zairian people, confident in their leader and in their future, embraced in a disciplined manner the implementation of these tasks of economic and social revival without balking.

After the program was concluded in 1983 and which ran through this year, Zaire decided to continue with the IMF program for another 22 months. But despite the social constraints which the program generates, the head of state believed that the Zairian people are already seeing the juicy fruit of the revival program which was embarked upon.

This explains the social measures he took and which the Executive Council announced last May. Under these measures, the salaries of agents and civil servants of the civil service were upgraded, and the rates for the consumption of water and electricity were considerably reduced. These measures will help the government make a 2-billion zaires additional budgetary allocation. In order to ensure a balanced budget, as it was agreed upon with the IMF, there will be an important reduction in the investment budget. On reaction concerning the wide gap in the salaries of a director and that of a division chief, the leader called on those who felt aggrieved to take their complaints up through the official channels. He said that the same applies to workers in other socioprofessional categories. The leader stressed that workers should avoid resorting to threats whenever they felt they were denied any benefit, because their boss cannot make any decision under threat.

Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko pointed out that if Zaire called on the IMF to assist it in the implementation of its program of rigor, it was with the concern of protecting its international credibility. We could have done it alone and been able to achieve similar results but no one would have believed us, he said. Therefore, at the present stage, rigor must be pursued in discipline. But at each stage of the economic revival program, the people must enjoy the benefits of their labor, because the welfare of man is at the center of the Mobutist revolution.

After explaining the soical preoccupations of the people of Zaire as clearly defined in the head of state's inaugural address, he warned Zairians against agitators and other subversive elements, who under the cover of colloquiums and so-called seminars, propagate false rumors in order to hide their real intentions.

The latest sad example of this is that of Christian intellectuals (of the Roman Catholic Church), who at the end of their meeting, asserted freely without any disturbance from their consciences as Christians that in Zaire, university graduates are not employed, and that it is only those who do not have university degrees who are always employed. This is poisoning the people's minds as well as subversion.

Just to mention a few, the father of the nation explained that all the members of the Executive Council are university graduates. In the same vein, 50 percent of the Legislative Council are university graduates or holders of degrees from institutions of higher learning. Zairians, who are at the head of state enterprises are also university graduates.

He wondered if taking such positions does not hide real intentions of wanting to cause harm. Can the bishops have the opportunity of meeting regularly if there is no peace in Zaire and beyond its borders? Each and everyone must remain within his sphere of action instead of going beyond the limit of his responsibilities. Freedom of worship is guaranteed in Zaire, but this must not be any reason for others to act with impunity to sap the moral stability of the nation.

It is within this framework that he was worried about the suspicious proliferation of religious sects which number more than 300 in Kinshasa alone. The behavior of most of them is against divine recommendations.

Such is the case of the Jehovah's Witnesses, a sect which advocates uncivic behavior and preaches unpatriotism whereas the holy scriptures, the basis of their teachings, recommend submission to the wordly authority, stating furthermore: Give unto Caesar what is due Caesar and give unto God what is due God. And yet, most leaders of these sects are traders who have gone bankrupt or adventurers of the same stock who are capitalizing on the naivete of their compatriots.

Zaire is a country of belief indeed. But we must exercise vigilance so as not to believe in just anything, said Marshal Mobutu before urging Zairians to be careful in order to put an end to the disorder. As far as he is concerned, he will use his constitutional prerogatives to ensure the security of everyone.

The proliferation of religious sects threatens everybody's peace. Also, the resurgence of the germs of tribalism is a matter of concern as it constitutes a public danger.

The father of the nation cited the case of Ekanga where the Luluas and the Atetelas clashed. He expressed with regret that at the dawn of the 20th anniversary of the MPR, the specter of the past could still be seen on Zaire's horizon. He reminded all of the lessons which the party learned from the disorders that prevailed from 1960 to 1965. He called on all to be united because the unity of our country was achieved through the blood of our martyrs. Unity is diversity but diversities must not compromise national unity, he stressed. Think of the sufferings which tribalism caused us between 1960 and 1965.

Speaking within the same framework, he lambasted the cadres who recruit only their brothers to assist them in the tasks entrusted to them by the party. He urged such cadres to change this attitude or else they will be stripped of these responsibilities generously given them. We vehemently condemn tribalism. Consequently, our behavior at all times must reflect this attitude.

Referring to the inhabitants of Kinshasa, he called on them to keep the capital very clean so that the town can reflect Zaire's image. He also called on the appropriate authorities to take urgent sanitary measures at our cementaries in conformity with Zairian authenticity.

With regard to price increases, he believed that the solution lies in the law of supply and demand. We must produce abundantly to bring down the prices.

Meanwhile, consumers are also responsible for this because they do not know how to buy. The leader did not spare the traders for their avarice. He also took on landlords who use all kinds of harassment to try and enslave their tenants. These attacks by the president were also directed at the dignitaries of the party who abstain from governing within their local committees. Lastly, the father of the nation announced that the fees for the new identity card would be revised.

Togolese Foreign Minister Delivers Eyadema Message

AB241838 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1812 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Jun (AZAP) — Togolese Foreign Minister Atsou Koffi Amega arrived in Kinshasa today from Lome with a message from president Gnassingbe Eyadema to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founder and president of the Republic.

Although the contents of the message were not disclosed to the press, it is believed that the message touches on the strengthening of the relations of cooperation and friendship existing between Togo and Zaire.

Mr Atsou Koffi Amega, who is accompanied by Koffi Djondo, minister of state corporations, was welcomed at Ndjili Airport by Citizen Tumawaku, the permanent secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and Mama Gnofame, Togo's ambassador to Zaire.

BENIN

Radio Commentary on Tambo Meeting With UK Official

AB250733 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government of Mrs Margaret Thatcher has decided to meet with ANC President Oliver Tambo, currently visiting Britain. This initiative of the British Government is perhaps proof of a considerable change in attitude toward apartheid in South Africa. The least one can say is that by asking Deputy Foreign Minister Mrs Lynda Chalker to meet for the first time a leader of the ANC, an anti-apartheid organization, Mrs Thatcher has changed her attitude, especially considering that she has always demonstrated an unflinching support for the racist Pretoria regime.

Under this condition, the question is: Did Mrs Thatcher change her mind on her own initiative or was her action dictated by pressure of events? In any case, the position of the ANC is clear on this matter. Brother Mbeki, ANC official in charge of information, in an interview with BBC yesterday, pointed out the the ANC will use the opportunity of this unprecedented meeting scheduled for today [as heard] to tell the UK Government that sanctions should be imposed on racist South Africa. Brother Mbeki made it clear that it is out of the question for the ANC to suspend its military actions. We must continue the armed struggle until the reasons for resorting to this struggle are removed, he stressed. We have no other alternative than to continue to fight, he continued.

This makes it quite clear! In any case, this is not the first time we see such a setting: A case in point is that of Zimbabwe. That country's independence with a black government in power did not come about overnight. Internal solutions, excluding nationalists from the Patriotic Front proposed with the support of Britain, failed. London's position — and that of the imperialist powers — changed, and necessarily so, with the intensification of the armed struggle until the Lancaster Agreement was achieved. Finally, Ian Smith and his proteges were forced to accept the principle of universal suffrage.

Today it is South Africa's turn. It is refusing the principle of one man, one vote. Imperialist countries, including Britain, are making all efforts to convince Pieter Botha to repackage his apartheid policy. But Africans are not dupes; the issue is not to reform apartheid, but to make it disappear for good.

The lesson to be drawn from all this is that the attempts being made by Margaret Thatcher to follow the path of history by accepting to meet with Oliver Tambo are too little and too late.

GAMBIA

Fifth Opposition Party To Be Created in July

AB241342 Paris AFP in French 1044 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Banjul, 24 Jun (AFP) — A new opposition party, nationalist-inspired and very hostile to the Senegambian Confederation, will be created soon in Gambia. Its co-founders, Khalifa Sallah, a sociologist, and Sam Sarr, a teacher, said that the new party, which has not been christened yet, will be created in July. The two men spent a few months in prison in 1983 for publishing a clandestine paper called *VOICE OF THE PEOPLE*. This banned paper, very vitrolic toward the regime headed by Sir Dawda Jawara, was clandestinely published from 1979 to 1981. Gambia already has five political parties (one ruling party and 4 opposition parties).

GUINEA

'Arafat Holds Press Conference in Conakry

AB241351 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Press Conference held by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Conakry on 23 June — recorded in Arabic with sentence by sentence translation into French]

[Excerpts] ['Arafat] I thank you for this meeting particularly because it is taking place in a friendly country, Guinea, which is headed by President Lansana Conte. I am ready to answer your questions particularly after the discussions we have had with President Lansana Conte and the members of the Guinean Government which were characterized by friendship and brotherhood.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Chairman, what is the main purpose of your present tour of Africa?

['Arafat] First of all, I am proud to declare on behalf of all my comrades within the PLO leadership that I am happy to make contact with the African people, to visit the African people who have always stood by our side in order to support (?our struggle) and take part in our problems. It was therefore an imperative duty for us to make contacts with these peoples and governments. We must first of all recall that for a long time now, these countries and peoples have declared that the Palestinian problem is also theirs and that the cause we are defending is also theirs. Moreover, it is for this reason that they agreed that the PLO should be an observer member of the OAU.

[Reporter] Your Excellency Mr Chairman, the international press recently reported that there was a disagreement within the PLO. Does this disagreement still exist? If not, how did you manage to settle it?

['Arafat] First of all, I must say that our people, both inside and outside our territory, are strongly united around the PLO. This is the essential thing, this is the thing of prime importance; this is the most important thing. Our movement is a democratic one.

We therefore believe in pluralism and in the existence of different views. This is why we have opposing views and we respect these opposing views. One of the main things that constitute the strength of the PLO is the opposition which crops up from time to time. I was elected leader of the PLO according to the most democratic process and I am waiting for the day I will be replaced according to the same democratic process and I am ready to help in this process. It was in order to strengthen the Palestinian national unity that we encouraged and accepted President Chadli Bendjedid's invitation to hold a national dialogue in Algiers. At the moment, discussions are going on in order to strengthen Palestinian national unity, in which five Palestinian organizations have taken part and are still taking part.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, this morning you had discussions with the ambassadors of the Arab countries accredited to Conakry. What did you discuss during this meeting and what is generally the present state of relations within the Arab world?

['Arafat] I must say clearly that we have excellent relations with most of the Arab states but as you know, we have a disagreement with Syria [words indistinct]. Despite this situation, we are trying by all means to find an Arab consensus because Arab unity and consensus will strengthen the [word indistinct] and support it. Our discussions with our brothers, the Arab ambassadors, concerned the situation in the Arab world, the relations between the Arab countries, the Palestinian-Arab relations as well as the Arab-African relations and the necessary conditions to strengthen them. We must recall that three-quarters of the Arabs — of the Arab nation — are Africans living on the African Continent. Since the beginning of my tour of the African Continent, I have never ceased calling for the convening of a second Arab-African summit conference especially because it is now 9 years since the first Arab-African summit was held in Cairo in 1977.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, I have heard that you are in favor of a democratic Palestinian state where Jews, Christians,and Muslims would live in peace. What are the conditions for the realization of such a state?

['Arafat] Since we began our revolution, we have had and we still have one main principle: We are not against the Jews; we are against the Zionists. Whether they are Christians, Jews, or Muslims, the Palestinians have struggled together in peace and brotherhood for many centuries in Palestine. And we say that we want to continue as in the past, to live together as Jews, Christians, and Muslims as we have always done. We say at the same time that we are against the Zionist Movement. These Zionists are non-Palestinian Jews who have nothing to do with the land of Palestine.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, what do you think about the development of the situation in Lebanon considering the latest development of the conflict in that region?

['Arafat] Unfortunately, the Americans and Israelis have caused certain Arab states and some Lebanese brothers to engage in a (?conflict) and have created a religious antagonism between the various communities: Christians against other Christians, Christians against Muslims, and Muslims against other Muslims and so on .... We of the Palestinian revolution are against this. This is why our refugee camps are attacked; this is because we are opposed to religious conflicts. We say that we are in favor of the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon and of the Lebanese. We are in favor of their unity and sovereignty.

Communique Marks End Visit

AB241154 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 21 Jun 86

["Joint communique" issued at the end of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Guinea from 22 to 23 June 1986, read by Major Kerfallah Camara, permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Redress]

[Text] The two delegations reasserted the need to pool their efforts in their joint struggle of their peoples against neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism. President Lansana Conte reported on the political and economic situation in Guinea which is marked by the implementation of the National Recovery Program. Chairman Yasir 'Arafat highly praised the objectives of this program which aims at the socioeconomic development of the Guinean people.

For his part, Chairman Yasir 'Arafat gave a detailed report on the consequences of the aggressive and expansionist policies implemented in the Middle East by the Zionist regime of Israel and which constitutes a serious threat to world peace and security. He also defined the principles and objectives of the current PLO policy. President Lansana Conte highly praised these principles and objectives of the enlightened and legitimate struggle of the brotherly Palestinian people for the restoration of their inalienable rights, including their right to return to Palestine and exercise their right to self-determination by creating their own Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The two presidents again reaffirmed their condemnation of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy aimed at land annexation, the establishment of settlements, the profanation of the holy places in general and the holy city of Al-Quds [Jerusalem] in particular. The two parties expressed their support for the holding of an international conference about the Palestinian cause to be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties concerned, including the PLO. The two parties expressed great regret about the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war which has caused heavy human and material losses to both countries and which constitutes a serious threat to peace in that region. They confirmed their support of the appeals made by the Nonaligned Nations in 1983 and of the Islamic Conference Organization in 1984 concerning this war.

The two parties noted with satisfaction the positive results of this visit and reaffirmed their determination to further expand the bases of the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Paleutinian and Guinean peoples. His excellency Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, expressed to his excellency General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, his sincere gratitude for the fraternal and warm reception accorded him throughout his stay in the Republic of Guinea. For his part, Gen Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee for National Redress and president of the Republic of Guinea, reiterated the Guinean people's firm and total support to the cause of the just struggle undertaken by the brave Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

LIBERIA

Opposition Parties Hold Joint Press Conference

AB241704 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Four opposition parties in the country today held a joint press conference in which they dealt extensively with the problems confronting the press in Liberia, as well as other issues of national concern. The parties include the Liberia Action Party, LAP, the Unity Party, UP, the Liberian Unification Party, LUP, and the United People's Party, UPP. The conference was held at the headquarters of the Unity Party on Buchanan Street in Monrovia. A joint statement issued by the opposition was read by the standard-bearer of the Liberian Unification Party, Mr Gabriel William Kpoleh.

[Begin Kpoleh recording] Ladies and gentlemen of the press, an awkward situation continues to trouble this country. The authorities are constantly violating elements of all our fundamental rights — freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of speech, and of the press. In other words, they are trying to take away our right to think, our right to speak freely, our right to say what we have to say, and even our freedom to write what we know is the truth.

From time to time, financial and other actions have been taken by those in power to deliberately undermine our right of freedom of expression as are guaranteed under Article 15 of the Constitution. This [word indistinct] now endangers the survival of the concept of the free press and threatens the realization and [word indistinct] of multiparty government. We have seen... [Kpoleh changes thought] We are now seeing that newspapers are being shut down, simply because they failed to take photographs [words indistinct] of newspaper production because of pressure on printing houses from those in authority in direct violation of Article 5b of our Constitution. We have experienced the denial of access to state-owned media because of disagreement or dislike of ideas expressed. Censorship has been the order of the day. (?Even apparently) all radio stations — such as ELWA and ELCM — all are censored, and the Press Union of Liberia is being forced to give up its members to the authorities. The Ministry of Information, in further attempt to control press freedom, is insisting that journalists be licensed, and we understand that efforts are under way to require publishers of newspapers in this country to present $50,000 more before they are permitted to operate. Furthermore, we have witnessed the intimidation, harrassment, threats, imprisonment, and the use of brutal force to destroy the professional commitment and courage of our journalists. [end recording]

Mr Kpoleh also pointed a finger at both the JusticeMinistry and the Information Ministry, and accused them of allegedly declaring in effect a ban on press freedom in Liberia.

[Bdgin Kpoleh recording] Recently, the minister of justice and the minister of information declared in effect a ban on press freedom in Liberia. The minister of justice made it clear, publicly, that journalists will be prosecuted for reporting the activities of the Grand Coalition. And on June 4, 1986, the minister of information directed that ELWA should only report government-obtained information, and following these announcements there has been a [word indistinct] deterioration in the quality of the work of the media in the country. This must, and will not be allowed to continue.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we today address ourselves to the abuse of press freedom in this country, it is necessary tyat we recall the many contributions that the Liberian people have made and continue to make towards the concept of a free press as the foundation of freedom and true liberty. [passage indistinct]

We want to make it perfectly clear that any further violation of the provision of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of the press will be taken as a deliberate attempt to undermine the interests of the Liberian people and will therefore be resisted [applause] To the member of the Press Union of Liberia and all thoe engaged in the advancement of press freedom, we call upon you to remain ever relentless and [words indistinct]. Thank you. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Returns From Visit to Israel

AB241737 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, and his delegation returned home yesterday following conclusion of a 1-week official visit to the State of Israel, described by senior Israeli officials as one of the most fruitful and successful visits made by a foreign minister in recent times. One of the outcomes of the visit was the Israeli Government's agreement to increase its technical assistance to Liberia, as well as its assurance to do and I quote: Whatever it can, unquote, to promote the interest of Liberia. Israel also expressed happiness for the return of Liberia to civilian rule and the measures being taken by the Liberian Government toward national unity and reconciliation. While in Israel, Dr Blamo held series of talks with several Israeli Government officials, including his Israeli counterpart and vice prime minister, Mr Shamir, aimed at exploring new and more rewarding areas of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

MALI

Prime Ministerial Role Defined in New Government

AB240627 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Excerpt] A new government was formed on 6 June, with the appointment of a prime minister for the first time. The president of the republic is president of the government. In this capacity, he calls for meetings of the cabinet in ordinary sessions every Wednesday at the Palace of the Government in Koulouba. Apart from the president of the government, the cabinet meeting is also attended by the prime minister and the ministers. The secretary general of the presidency and the secretary general of the government also attend it in an advisory capacity.

As we have said, the cabinet meets every Wednesday in Koulouba. Let us point out that it can meet at any place and any time upon the request of the president of the government who draws up the items of the agenda upon the proposal of the prime minister. The president of the government can also summon the cabinet for an extraordinary session to discuss specific topics. In the absence of the president of the government, the cabinet meets under the chairmanship of the prime minister. In the absence of the president of the government and of the prime minister, the cabinet meeting is presided over by any other minister who [words indistinct]. In any case, the agenda of the cabinet meeting is drawn up by the president of the government, upon the proposal of the prime minister. Decisions made by the Council of Ministers in the absence of the president of the government can be applicable only after the approval of the president has been conveyed to the prime minister. Another important detail: The required number of ministers to form the quorum has been fixed at half plus one out of the total number of full cabinet members — that is the president of the government, the prime minister and the ministers.

Now let us see the functions of the prime minister. Working under the authority of the president of the government and in accordance with party directives, the prime minister sees to the implementation of government policies. To this end, he follows up and coordinates the activities of the other ministers in issues that are not on the exclusive list of the president of the government. He gives out exact directives to clarify government policies and orients the activities of other ministers. The prime minister also ensures that the government's work programs and decisions are implemented. He is accountable to the president of the government. The prime minister exercises the powers vested in the office of the prime minister and he represents the state [words indistinct]. The prime minister summons regular sessions of all the ministers in a cabinet council meeting over which he presides. The deputy secretary general of the presidency and the secretary general of the government attend these in an advisory capacity. The cabinet council meetings make decisions in the following areas: contracts, land matters, reports or missions, and orientations in the area of town planning.

Prime Minister, Italian Diplomat Discuss Projects

AB240947 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Dr Mamadou Dembele, the Malian prime minister, yesterday granted an audience to Prof Francesco Forte, the Italian deputy minister for foreign affairs, at the Maison du Peuple. Their discussions were centered on Italian-sponsored projects in several sectors within the framework of the Italian Government emergency aid policy.

After the audience, Mr Forte visited the Ministry of Employment and Public Service where a protocol agreement on emergency aid by the Italian Government for various sectors was signed. The documents were signed on the Malian side by Hama Ag Mahmoud minister of employment and public service, acting as minister of foreign affairs. This program of aid concern emergency logistics means in Kayes; health care in the First and Seventh Regions; the development of underground water supply in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Regions; the development project in the agricultural, forestry, and pastoral sectors in the northeastern part of the country; and the supply of diesel outboard motors for river transport.

NIGER

President Seyni Kountche Visits France

For reportage on President Seyni Kountche's visit to France, including his meetings with French leaders, see the France section of the 24 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

NIGERIA

Foreign Minister Discusses Oil With Iranian Official

LD232217 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 23, IRNA — The Foreign Ministry advisor Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli currently heading a delegation to Nigeria met with Nigerian Foreign Minister Akinyemi in Lagos Monday and handed him a message from the Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. During the meeting, Adeli stressed that the forthcoming non-aligned summit meet due to be held in Zimbabwe should do all within its power to resolve the issue of apartheid in South Africa.

On the plot to keep oil prices down, he said that it is now no longer so much an economic issue as a political conspiracy. In response, the Nigerian foreign minister termed Iran's proposals to stem falling oil prices as "positive" and said his country also agrees with Iran on NAM's [Nonaligned Movement's] role in resolving the issue of apartheid in South Africa.

SENEGAL

PDS Conditions Participation in 1988 Elections

AB241017 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Senegalese Democratic Party, PDS, the main opposition group, today announced that it would not participate in the 1988 presidential and legislative elections if the election laws are not amended. At a press conference held today in Dakar, Ousmane Ngom, PDS information secretary, said his party has put forth three conditions for its participation: the presence of an opposition member at the polling stations; the (?fair) distribution of electoral cards; and the presentation of an identity card at the time of voting in addition to the election cards.

SIERRA LEONE

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives for Talks With President

GF241645 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Freetown yesterday on an official visit to Sierra Leone that will last several days. During this visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar will hold talks with the Sierra Leonian president on relations between the PLO and Sierra Leone and issues of common interest. Abu 'Ammar's visit to Sierra Leone comes within the framework of his current tour of a number of African countries.

ANGOLA

Umtata Reports 'High-Level' Government-UNITA Talks

MB251000 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] There are reports to have been high-level talks between members of the Angolan Government and UNITA rebels. News of the talks has come from the editor of the authoritative magazine *AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL*. Charles Manors says Luanda was represented by its foreign minister as well as other members of the MPLA Central Committee, while UNITA was represented by its third highest ranking official, Tito Chimgudji.

[Begin Manors recording] It was very much a sort of discussion about the possible parameters of future negotiations, if these could ever be held. It was really a question of getting to know each other. I think Mr Chimgudji has had contacts in the past with members of the MPLA government but, certainly, never to my knowledge has such a collection of very senior MPLA officials assembled in one point to discuss the future and to discuss the war in particular. A military offensive has started recently in Angola against UNITA and I think both sides obviously now realize that a military solution is impossible. [end recording]

Security Forces Kill 13 UNITA 'Bandits'

MB231812 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] The Angolan defense and security forces stationed in the 10th military region killed another 13 UNITA bandits following an operation carried out a few days ago in the Chiluage area in Lunda Sul Province. Five UNITA bandits were captured by the FAPLA combatants who seized large quantities of war materiel.

MOZAMBIQUE

Catholic Bishops Call for Government-Renamo Truce

MB230628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Mozambique's Roman Catholic bishops have called on the country's Marxist government and the Renamo movement to conclude a truce and create a climate conducive to peace talks. The Portuguese news agency NOTICIAS reports from Maputo that the document was drawn up at an extraordinary episcopal conference at the end of last month and circulated in the form of a pastoral letter. The bishops say that peace will not be accomplished using weapons, but through peaceful means, such as dialogue and reconciliation.

Foreign Minister Chissano Returns From France

MB241513 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo late this morning from France where he participated in the international conference on economic sanctions against South Africa. He was met at the Mavalane Airport by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Daniel Mbanze.

Johannesburg's STAR Examines Prospects for MNR

MB191723 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 86 p 16

[Report by *THE STAR*'s Africa News Service special correspondent Ricardo de Mello)

[Text] The MNR rebels are exerting military pressure on nearly all the towns and villages of Mozambique. They have cut many internal communication links and have disrupted production.

But while the MNR can keep up the pressure on the cities, it does not have the military capacity to take power. Unlike UNITA in Angola, its external image does not reflect its strength on th ground and it has been ineffective in international diplomacy.

President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government has problems abroad as well as at home, with some countries refusing to extend or renew loans. But for the present Machel will continue to be president of Mozambique and Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader, will remain an unknown personality who has no international support even though his men control the greater part of Mozambique.

To change the situation in his favour, Machel needs outside help in the form of an expeditionary force three to four times bigger than the Zimbabwean force now helping the Maputo Government. In other words, it will need something like the Cuban army in Angola.

Machel will also require foreign investment and a postponement of the repayment of his government's foreign debts.

If Dhlakama wants to change the situation in his favour, he will have to break the MNR out of its diplomatic isolation and get military aid.

There are two other possible solutions to the Mozambican stalemate: negotiations or a coup. Although the MNR denies the Frelimo Government control of much of the country, its own position is not comfortable.

This is evident when one visits areas the rebels claim to control. Movement is difficult. Yet there is a confidence among the rebels of ultimate victory.

The MNR claims that Zimbabwean troops are being thrown back. They give as an example their recapture of their headquarters at Casa Banana, where they say we are (despite the insistence in Maputo and Harare that the base is back in Frelimo's hands).

But if the MNR has bottled up the Government forces in the cities, the rebels are themselves surrounded outside Mozambique by unfriendly governments. Their options are either to stay where they are — which would give Frelimo time to reorganise and strengthen itself — or to keep up the military pressure, trying eventually to advance into Maputo itself.

Frelimo concentrates its strongest forces in Maputo, howver. To take the capital, the MNR would need heavy artillery and the ability to concentrate strong forces around Maputo in a switch from guerrilla to conventional warfare.

But the rebels have neither artillery nor trained forces for such operations, and cannot afford the inevitable casulties. They are, therefore, forced to maintain their guerrilla warfare, hoping that external factors will tilt the situation in their favour. One of these factors would be the ending of the MNR's diplomatic isolation and its receiving support form the West.

Externally the rebels have not been able to create a favourable image, however. Their foreign representatives are often involved in petty conflicts and rivalry for the post of secretary-general now held by Evo Fernandes.

Some think a black man should have the job because it would give the movement more credibility. Others accuse Fernandes of being inefficient. But Dhlakama, who decides who gets the job, trusts Fernandes - at least for the present.

In Maputo, the political changes are confusing as President Machel tries to keep a delicate balance. The radicals who were pushed aside by Machel in an effort to make the Nkomati Accord work are returning to positions of influence following the decline of the pact.

But they are unlikely to be able to strengthen their position without direct support from Eastern bloc countries. It is unlikely, however, that either Pretoria or the Western countries - on which Mozambique relies for loans and investment - would remain indifferent to the militarisation of Mozambique by communist countries.

The hardliners in the Government have another alternative: a coup d'etat. But although neither the East nor the West has absolute trust in Machel, it is he who represents the compromise between them in Mozambique.

Samora Machel is the only African leader who is able to shake hands with President Botha and also travel with ease to Moscow and Washington.

The MNR is trying to encourage a coup against Machel, saying that it will negotiate only with the military. Previously - in October 1984 - the rebels had been prepared to negotiate with Machel.

But those in Maputo who support the concept of negotiations are clearly not prepared to be involved in a coup. Even those who defend negotiations fear that once power is shared, the MNR could be in a position to retaliate inside the capital. For them sharing power demands a stronger Frelimo.

Although the MNR is in a strong position internally, the Frelimo Government is in a better position externally and diplomatically.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO 'Terrorists' Killed After Oshakati Bombardment

MB231018 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Four from a group of nine SWAPO terrorists, who carried out a standoff bombardment at Oshakati yesterday, have already been killed by the security forces. The commander of Sector 10, Brigadier (Jake Swart), has confirmed at Oshakati that three of the terrorists were killed in a followup operation. The fourth member of the group is badly wounded and has been arrested. [numbers as heard] No one has been injured during the bombardment but some of the houses in the town have been damaged. The terrorists are believed to have used a light BM-21 cannon.

SWAPO Claims 10 RSA Soldiers Killed in North

HK240256 Hong Kong AFP in English 0223 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Luanda, June 24 (AFP) — Namibia's SWAPO black nationalist guerrillas said here Monday [23 June] their forces had killed 10 South African soldiers in an attack on the northern Namibian town of Oshakati.

Without giving the date of the attack, it said guerrillas had at the same time cut down telephone poles and destroyed military reservoirs between the towns of Ruacana and Oshikuku and between Ondagwa and Onathinge. South African military spokesmen said in the Namibian capital, Wundhoek, Monday that a crack police unit hunted down and killed three guerrillas after insurgents launched a rocket attack Sunday on Ishakati.

Sam Nujoma Urges Namibians To Combat South Africa

EA232251 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Interview with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO by unidentified station correspondent]

[Excerpts] The president of the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia, Comrade Sam Nujoma, was recently in Addis Ababa at the invitation of the Ethiopian party and state leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. The Voice of Namibia asked him on the military-political situation in Namibia:

[Nukoma] Total blackout of news out of Namibia after the Botha regime has extended to Namibia (?its so-called) defense act under which Namibians are being recruited into South African war machinery with the purpose of Namibianizing the war and force Namibians to flee Namibia and at this critical moment I would like to warn all the Namibian patriots to refrain from joining the enemy army. Particularly I am calling the youth, the students, the women, the elderly persons, irrespective of color or race, to stand up and join together in condemning and rejecting the Boer regime's insistence on conscripting our people into its colonial army in order to create hatred among our population.

Secondly there has been repression on the increase since the Boers have declared the district act, district security act, under which individual persons or groups are restricted in their movements, particularly north or east or west of Windnoek. They can only move under a written permit by the racist South African police or army officer. And in most cases, of course, journalists are prevented to enter this restricted area with the clear purpose of avoiding them not to see the killings by Koevoet, by the so-called South West African Territory Force, by (Estandon), and by the South African so-called Defense Force.

These are really the crimes that the Boers are hiding from being exposed by the journalists or by individual persons who are (?friends) in the cause of the liberation of our country. There have been killings at random by the Koevoet and (Estandon) particularly in the so-called operational area. Many youths, elderly persons, women and children have been killed, many have been missing without trace, [word indistinct] have been taken over by the South African Defense Force, children have been taken to enemy military bases for training without their parents consent or their own consent. The occupation of Namibia should not be allowed to continue. We condemn the U.S. Reagan administration for its reluctance and initiating the racist issue [as heard]. That means the preconditioning of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola. Namibia and its people are entitled to freedom and independence like all other people in the world.

Therefore Namibia's decolonization process, as contained in the UN Security Council Resolution 435, cannot be preconditioned to irrelevant issues, issues that have nothing to do with Namibia. Angola is a sovereign state and it is its legitimate right to call any other state which is friendly to it in order to defend its territorial integrity and to defend its freedom and independence (which is) being violated by the minority white racist regime of South Africa.

I would also like to warn the Namibian puppets, the Fanuel Kazongwizi, the Andreas Shipanga, Emil Appolus, (Beatrice Lucas) and Moses Katjivongua and all other puppets who are involved in this deceptive exercise. Being used by the Boers as tools to delay Namibia's independence. The Namibian puppets open your eyes, open your ears. Listen to what the people are saying in Namibia. The people are saying they want independence now and not tomorrow. This is what the people are saying in South Africa. They are saying away with apartheid. They want freedom now and not tomorrow. Do not deceive yourselves, because where are you going to go? Apartheid and Botha will go, will certainly be destroyed by the powerful masses of South Africa and those in Namibia who have already taken up arms to rid themselves of racist oppression and exploitation.

Where will you go if Namibia is approaching its independence now? In South Africa you will not be welcome for the ANC and the UDF will not allow you to set your foot on the South African soil. The racists will certainly cross the seas, go wherever they want, back to Holland, France, Germany and elsewhere where they originally came from. But where will you go? In Europe, there are employment problems, the European people are not prepared to accept you.

Therefore, I call upon you to identify yourselves right now with the struggle for freedom and genuine independence of the Namibian people. Get out of the multi-party conference, resign from the so-called interim government. That is not a government. It is something that has been designed to deceive the Namibian people and to mislead the international public opinion. Mind you, the Namibian people are not so easily to be deceived. They are politically mature. Under the leadership of SWAPO they know exactly what they want and how to achieve that objective.

[Correspondent] Comrade president, the puppet regime and the South African army have increased the repression of the Namibian people. The puppet regime is even banning church processions and legitimate protests of Namibian students. Is this a sign of the inevitable doom of the puppet regime?
[Nukoma] Well, basically it is not the puppet regime that is (?master) here. This is the desparation of the fascist Pretoria racist regime which of course uses the puppets as instruments to suppress the legitimate right of the Namibian people and their political aspirations to self-determination and genuine freedom and independence. It is obvious, like in all previous cases, when Botha imposed on the Namibian people first [words indistinct] who imposed on the Namibian people so-called DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] government, which has collapsed as a result of the intensification of the armed liberation struggle.

The Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, still have the vigor, determination and stamina to pursue the cause of the armed liberation struggle in order to wipe out the racist South African occupationist forces and to ensure (?this) collapse of the puppet regime. It is inevitable, the puppet regime ought to go as Namibia will proceed and [words indistinct] sovereign and independent [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Finally, comrade president, at this crucial stage of the Namibian liberation struggle what particular message do you have to the Namibian people?
[Nujoma] At this critical hour of our struggle for national liberation, I call upon all the Namibian patriots, irrespective of color of race, to rise up and join, as well as uniting behind SWAPO in combat itself as well as (?arranging) demonstrations and protests in order to register your rejection to the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist, fascist Pretoria regime. We must maintain unity of purpose and action because it is only through unity of purpose and action that genuine freedom and independence will be achieved in Namibia. Let us not sit back idly and await the liberation by outside forces. SWAPO has (?taken the lead) and it continues to battle the boers at everyfront. We will attack the Boers wherever we encounter them, in the desert, mountains, forests and valleys of our motherland Namibia.

Therefore, let us unite, fight together in order to speed up the liberation of our country and people.

[Correspondent] Comrade Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO of Namibia, speaking to the Voice of Namibia in Addis Ababa on the situation in and around Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

President's Office Confirms Security Bills Signed

MB241916 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The office of the state president has confirmed in Cape Town that Mr Botha signed the two security bills today. They are the Public Safety Amendment Bill, which provides for the proclamation of unrest areas, and the Internal Security Amendment Bill, which provides for 180 days detention without trial.

Hints Emergency To Continue

MB250941 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has said in an interview with an Italian newspaper that the state of emergency will remain in force for as long as is necessary for the protection of the lives and property of the majority of the country's population.

In an interview which appeared in a Milan daily newspaper today, Mr Botha said there was no time limit on the emergency, and reports that it would be lifted at the end of this month were only speculation by journalists. He denied that the police were responsible for violence. He said that when the police acted, it was to protect people. He said the government was unhappy about the numbers of people killed and injured in these actions, but added that in every country the forces of order were obliged to stop deeds of violence.

Mr Botha said he had confidence in the future of South Africa. He said if the country was permitted to solve its problems its own way with less interference from abroad, then by the year 2000 South Africa would be in a position to contribute to the development of the rest of Africa.

BBC Reports on Tambo-Chalker Meeting in London

MB250928 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 25 Jun 86

[From the "24 hours" program presented by Peter Lewis]

[Text] [Lewis] Now, to the first meeting between the acting president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, and the British minister of state for foreign affairs, Mrs Lynda Chalker. This is what Mrs Chalker had to say after the talks:

[Begin Chalker recording] It was a candid and a useful meeting. It is not something that should be either overplayed or underplayed. We have to find a way, and I think that was the message that we were both expressing to one another in different terms — my own, with the accent on the suspension of violence, his, with effective pressure — and there was a good deal more understanding than I perhaps feared there might be, but we were not at one because violence is perpetrated on all sides and that, we belive, is no solution to the problems of South Africa. [end recording]

[Lewis] The meeting was of great significance for the ANC because the British Government has until now refused to hold talks at ministerial level with organizations that advocate violence, but as (Tude Lemos) heard from John Dicky who has been covering the talks for the *DAILY MAIL*, Mrs Chalker left Mr Tambo in no doubt about the attitude of the British Government.

[Begin recording] [Dicky] Mrs Chalker made it very clear to him that the meeting did not constitute a recognition of the ANC which is outlawed in South Africa as a so-called terrorist organization, but there was no mistaking the feeling of satisfaction radiating from Mr Tambo as he stood on the steps of the Foreign Office saying the meeting had been interesting and long and useful, and though he hadn't managed to shift the Thatcher view on sanctions, he had achieved a better understanding of his own policy.

[(Lemos)] Any indication of what is going to happen next — will there be another meeting?
[Dicky] Oh, I think so. In fact, he was asked if he would like to see the prime minister and he made it clear that he was surprised it hadn't happened before now because in most other countries in the world, he is received by heads of government. He is about to be received by prime minister of Tanzania. He has been received by President Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Mugabe. Everywhere he goes, he is well received. So, I think the next time it could well be a grade up.

[(Lemos)] The fact that the British Government has reversed the policy of talking to people who are described as terrorist, should that be taken as an indication that they are beginning to regard the South African plight, the South African situation, as dire?

[Dicky] I think it does emphasize the desperate situation that is confronting everyone. The only way to get out of what the Commonwealth peace mission described as the prospect for bloodbath is somehow rather to get genuine discussions going between blacks and whites, and I think this was the emphasis that came through from Mrs Chalker. There was no question of discussing economic pressures, economic measures, economic sanctions. It was a means of getting dialogue going. That is the way ahead in the British view and I think the very fact that that discussion took place on the eve, almost, of the Common Market summit when so much will have to be determined, had a significance for both sides.

[(Lemos)] Is Britain now accepting the central role that the historic realities seem to bestow upon her?
[Dicky] I don't think there is any way of avoiding that role. I think you might well find that one outcome of the Common Market summit is to constitute a mission, perhaps the British foreign

secretary and the outgoing foreign minister of Holland and the next president-to-be from Belgium, that could well take on the role of a mission to South Africa to get the dialogue going again. That is certainly one of the options that has been given an extra boost by the very fact that these conversations have taken place between the leader of the ANC and the British minister of state. [end recording]

UK's Healey Barred From Seeing Nelson Mandela

LD241816 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1741 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text]Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey, now in South Africa, has been barred from seeing jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, the Labour Party said in London tonight. The South African Government said it would be "most innoportune" to meet Mr Mandela at this time, said a party spokesman Mr Healey would, as a result, not now be travelling to Cape Town. The South African Government's message for Mr Healey was originally transmitted from the South African embassy in London but arrived after Mr Healey had left Britain. It was then passed on to his Labour delegation, added the spokesman.

Thatcher Ready for 'Some' Sanctions

MB241653 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1634 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — British Labour Party MP Mr Dennis Healey, who arrived in South Africa this afternoon, said it should be known that Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher was prepared to impose "some sanctions" on South Africa.

Addressing the South African Council of Churches [SACC] Conference in Bosmont, Johannesburg, which opened last night, he said: "Let it be known that Mrs Thatcher is prepared to impose some kind of sanctions on South Africa." He said future British action against South Africa must also be seen in the light of the meeting this week between a British Government minister and ANC leaders — the first time the British have entered into negotiations with the movement.

Mr Healey said the report by the archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, Mr Terry Waite, who visited South Africa last week, would ensure that the church in England will be made aware of the "harsh realities" in South Africa.

"I will myself also do the same — try to mobilise an understanding of the realities of South Africa, although not in dramatic terms." He said Mr Waite — who has visited South Africa on numerous other occasions — had said he had never before felt conditions in South Africa to be so "harsh" as now.

Calling the scuttled EPG [Eminent Persons Group] report "awesome" and a "magnificent tribute," Mr Healey said there had been a failure on the part of the outside world to put pressure on South Africa — and that this had led to a delay in change in the country. He said the sanctions debate was now "raging in the United Kingdom, the United States and even West Germany." But there was always the question of "whether sanctions would not drive the Afrikaner further into the laager."

Mr Healey, here as a guest of the SACC, paid tribute both to the church in general and to the council's general secretary, Dr Beyers Naude. Dr Naude was "living proof of the power of the human spirit to transcend tribal and ethnic limitations," he said.

He expressed his admiration for those working in the church for the "sacrifices" they were making and said: "some of you work under conditions Christians have not seen since Roman times. But your contribution to the future is of critical importance."

Mr Healey, who is visiting the country with fellow Labour MP Mr Donald Anderson, said he had chosen this week to visit South Africa since it fell between the release of the EPG report and the EC meeting planned next week. He said that he believed the Commonwealth Summit in August would be decisive in terms of the Commonwealth's future stance towards South Africa.

Pik Botha: No Complaint About U.S. Advertisement

MB241349 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 24, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today he would not register a complaint with the United States Government about an advertisement placed in South African newspapers by the American Chamber of Commerce. Replying to a question from Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP [Reformed National Party] Sasolburg), Mr Botha said there was no official relationship between the chamber and the U.S. Government.

Mr Stofberg also asked the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, if the chamber had consulted them before placing the advertisement. All replied in the negative. Dr De Villiers said no action was contemplated against the chamber as it was a private organisation which was at liberty to place an advertisement provided the laws of the country were complied with.

RPG Attack on KwaNdebele Reported

MB251130 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1123 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 24, SPA — No one has been arrested yet in connection with an RPG-7 rocket attack on a supermarket in KwaNdebele, the Bureau for Information said in Pretoria today.

Bureau spokesman Mr C. Venter said yesterday that a black person had been wounded when a number of black men attacked a supermarket in Tweefontein, Kwandebele, with a rocket launcher and AK-47 rifles.

It is allegedly difficult to gain trading rights in KwaNdebele, while many businesses belong to senior members of the territorys government, which is pressing ahead to gain independence on December 11 despite continued unrest.

Johannesburg Blasts Said Caused by Limpet Mines

MB250627 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] At least four people are in a serious condition after being injured by yesterday's twin bomb blasts in the Johannesburg city center. The Bureau for Information has confirmed that the explosions were caused by mini limpet mines. It calls the attacks callous. The bureau says police are investigating. In Soweto, the bureau says, an ablution block in the Jabulani stadium was almost totally destroyed by a Russian-made device which exploded early yesterday morning.

Information Bureau Statement

MB241742 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1739 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 24, SAPA — Following is text of Bureau for Information statement on explosions in Johannesburg today. Received by SAPA at about 19.26.

"In two callous acts of terrorism separate explosive devices were detonated in Johannesburg soon after the lunch hour today.

"The first explosion took place inside the Wimpy Bar in Rissik Street at about 14h00. Eighteen people of all races, including a colored infant, were injured, four seriously.

"The second explosion took place at about 14h30 outside the President Hotel on the corner of Eloff and Plein Streets. One black man was slightly injured.

"The SA Police are still investigating the explosions. There is no clarity at this stage as to what kind of explosive devices were used. The police are following up all leads. No arrests have as yet been made.

"The four seriously injured people were admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital. All the others were treated and discharged."

Four Hospitalized

MB250718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0650 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 25, SAPA — The Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria today that the following people were admitted to the Johannesburg General Hospital for treatment after yesterday's explosions: Mrs Marie Pretorius, 54; Mr Steven Pearle, 28; Mr Kevin Almacon, 21, And Mr John Ashburne, 20. All were seriously injured, but are now in a satisfactory condition. The others injured in the explosion were treated and discharged, the bureau reported.

ANC Responsibility Indicated

MB251326 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] There are convincing indications that the ANC is responsible for yesterday's bomb blasts in central Johannesburg. As Howard Barrell reports, the ANC is not officially denying responsibility and is instead saying "no comment."

[Barrell] There are overwhelming indications in the Frontline States that one or more ANC units, operating under an internally [word indistinct] command structure were responsible. In recent months, the ANC has declined to confirm or deny its involvement in a number of guerrilla attacks. ANC sources explain this by saying Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] is the only guerrilla army in the field, that black people inside the country know, and there is consequently no need to specify, the ANC's responsibility for each guerrilla attack. As a result of the ANC's no comment, it has not been possible to canvass whether the blasts represent a change in the ANC's official policy of not hitting soft targets. Nonetheless, a markedly harder line has been developing in the ANC over this issue in recent months.

Suzman Angered By Government Silence on Bombings

MB241519 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 24, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had shown contempt for Parliament and the people of South Africa by not informing the house of the bomb attacks in Johannesburg, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said today. She entered into a debate on a motion extending the sitting hours of the House of Assembly which was being opposed by opposition parties.

"If ever there is a good reason for Parliament to remain in session, it is the fact that two bombs exploded in Johannesburg during lunch time today," she said. One was in a Wimpy Bar and the other in the President Hotel.

"But we do not know the circumstances and how many have been injured, if any. Parliament must be informed.

""hould the Department of Information or the deputy minister decide not to release information, then there is no way the public can find out what happened. The minister of law and order, who is absent, shows contempt for Parliament and the people of South Africa by not taking this opportunity to inform Parliament.

"It is a disgrace. The governemnt is shielding behind the emergency regulations," Mrs Suzman said.

Mr Graham Macintosh (Pietermaritzburg North) [as received] said Parliament was a conflict-resolving institution and if the government was serious about reform, it had to consider what was going on in the country.

"We have a state of emergency and what amounts to a constitutional crisis while we have to legislate by exhaustion. If there is one time when this Parliament should stay in session, it is now while we have a state of emergency. There should be lists of detained people published every day. We've in truth suspended democracy in South Africa by excluding the majority of people from this conflict resolving institution and they are like a tide washing up against this house," he said.

Mr Jan Hoon (CP [Conservative Party] Upington) said the Regional Services Councils [RSC] Amendment Bill was the third such bill to be presented to Parliament in the dying minutes of the sessions of 1984, 1985 and now 1986.

"That is why we've not got a single RSC yet because the government took decisions while they were exhausted, like they are about to do again."

Mr Pat Rogers (NRP [New Republic Party] King Williams Town) said the government was doing two jobs badly, the constitutional bills were crucial but they refused to sit through the state of emergency.

"(Minister of Constitutional Development and planning) Chris Heunis keeps slipping in new bills like jokers in a pack so they can say they sat through the state of emergency without actually having to announce it," he said.

'Network' Interviews Ambassador to U.S. Beukes

MB240910 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Interview with South African Ambassador to the United States Herbert Beukes, in Washington, by Freek Robinson in Johannesburg on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Robinson] We are in direct contact with South Africa's ambassador in Washington, Mr Herbert Beukes. Welcome to "Network," Mr Beukes. We welcome you to South Africa as a well-known face. We are pleased to see you. Mr Beukes, let's begin with the decision of the House of Presentatives last week. Would you say South Africa's friends — the Republicans as we know them — in the House of Representatives have forsaken South Africa or was it a trick by them to allow the sanctions campaign against South Africa to collapse?
[Beukes] Freek, it is very clear that it was a tactical decision. We still have to see the effect it has and its impact on the eventual decision in Congress, that is, after the Senate votes. What is important to remember here is it is election year in this country. The members of the House of Representatives had elections on their minds and therefore they voted. In other words, it indicates to us in South Africa that the issue is something of a political hot potato for them.

[Robinson] What would you say is going to happen in the Senate? Will we see the same tendency there, that senators will also be careful about their constituencies?
[Beukes] The Senate has always had a different character, and that is due to its composition. It is a body which deliberates on issues, which is not the case in the House of Representatives. There is greater permanency in the Senate. And I must say that, to date, of the senators we have to deal with, with whom we make contact, we concentrate on the group in the middle, the moderate senators, in particular. There are clear indication on their part that they are really opposed to the imposition of sanctions. They are looking for reasons not to impose sanctions on us. I think it would be good to remember that there is a group of senators — at this stage, I believe a significant majority — who, if circumstances permit, will not decide on any sanctions which could harm the economy of South Africa.

[Robinson] To us here, it seems there is relatively strong pressure on President Reagan to change his policy towards South Africa, and that it will be difficult for him to resist that pressure. We remember that last year he came forward with his own measures before Congress could make a decision. Is the Reagan administration keeping to its policy or are there signs that it may be changing?
[Beukes] So far there are no indications of any change. President Reagan himself recently reaffirmed his position, that he was not of a mind to impose economic sanctions which could harm our economy. But one has to bear in mind — and I think that this is important — that the pressure is very great in Congress and the pressure groups in the country, the public pressure groups, a coalition of church groups, of activists, of student grous, the campuses, etc, and the black electorate, all contribute towards more pressure in Congress and, through Congress, on the White House, on President Reagan. So, much will depend, when that decision has to be made in the Senate, on the state of South African-U.S. relations at that stage, and how much leeway the prsident is allowed to use the influence of the White House to mobilize support against sanctions. That will have a deciding influence.

[Robinson] You referred to the state of relations between South Africa and America when the decision has to be made. In the present situation we find ourselves in, with the state of emergency here, would you say things have started getting more difficult for us or is there understanding for our problems?

[Beukes] Let me put it this way: If we can in any way have an influence on the situation here, then it would be in our interest that a decision is not made now. The factor which would work most in our favor would be if the decision on sanctions in the Senate could be postponed, in the hope that conditions in South Africa calms down and initiatives announced by the government are implemented further. That could then be used as an argument by senators who are not in favor of sanctions against us, and also by the White House, in support of their case.

[Robinson] Mr Heukes, is it really true that South Africa is so high on the list of prorities of the average Amercian that he is really concerned about what happens here?
[Beukes] I do not think the issue here is how high South Africa rates on the list of priorities of the average American. There are organizations here which make South Africa a high priority. And the focus, the spotlight, is on South Africa daily, and in this way the ordinary American, who could be my neighbor, your neighbor, is forced to take notice. And through this selective

presentation of events in South Africa, this false image of South Africa is maintained. In this kind of climate, it is very much easier, as you can imagine, for one to gain a negative perception of South Africa. That, of course, stimulates such a person, activates him into taking a stand. That is how this whole process of influencing in this country takes place. But what we can do, in the meantime, is to ensure that our relations at the government level are of such a nature or develop in such a direction, that it strengthen the hand of those people here who support sanctions.

[Robinson] But how can that be achieved, Mr Beukes?
[Beukes] Well, I think that it is important, to begin with — and the government is empthatic on this — to get relations between the two governments to a point where there is greater mutual trust. I think it is fair to acknowledge that certain events in the recent past have made us unhappy over the manner in which the U.S. Government expressed itself about us. But we are working toward improving the channels between the two governments and when that has been achieved, and when there is progress by the government and in Parliament with the implementation of decisions already made at home, all that will contribute toward creating a more favorable climate in which the sanctions decisions are going to be considered.

[Robinson] Are there any attempts by the embassy in Washington and by our consulates across the United States to counter the campaign against South Africa?
[Beukes] Freek, rest assured that we spend every waking moment of the day on just that. We are working continually, particularly in Washington, with the federal government, the Congress — because that is where the decisions will be made — but also at our consulates in the various cities where we have offices, we are working at cultivating decisionmakers and opinionmakers. But let me also tell you that it is such a political matter in this country that decisions at this stage very seldom have anything to do with rational considerations. They have little to do with logic. They are political decisions. The decision has been made by this coalition of South African groups [as heard]. And this has a cumulative effect on the administration's decisions. And I believe the main factor which would counter this is the degree to which the Reagan administration is prepared to stand up and fight the sanctions proposals all the way. That will be the most important factor. This is why I have said that if relations between South Africa nd the Reagan administration at that decisionmaking time are fairly good, then I believe our position will be strengthened that much more.

[Robinson] Mr Beukes, thank you very much for joining us tonight on "Network". good night to you.
[Beukes] good night.

Chamber of Mines President Discusses Emergency

MB240931 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — The outgoing president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Clive Knobbs, today made a strong call on Western nations to act positively in support of people of goodwill of all races in South Africa in ensuring that one of the few viable areas in an otherwise tragic continent became "a success story and not an epitaph".

Delivering his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the chamber in Johannesburg today, Mr Knobbs said critical developments which had taken place in the last fortnight, following the declaration of the state of emrgency, had profound implications for South Africa's future.

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion that had some meaningful acknowledgement been given to State President P.W. Botha's reforms, the effects would have been to encourage broader internal acceptance of the reforms and further liberalisation, which is the path to reconciliation," said Mr Knobbs.

"But as other observers have noted, the South African Government has earned neither the respect of the outside world nor the thanks of its political opponents, and the pressures now being exerted, both internally and externally, threaten to encourage confrontation rather than conciliation."

Mr Knobbs said that if this scenario was to be averted then Western politicians and businessmen should now review their strategy and their consciences in relation to disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Knobbs added: "Given the state president's demonstrable commitment to reform — and notwithstanding reservations in certain quarters about the pace and substance of the reforms — I believe that those who are now pressing for further economic sanctions as a means of putting yet more pressure on the South African Government are making a grave mistake.

"What the proponents of this strategy tend to overlook or underplay is the catalytic effect that a prosperous economic system has in promoting and supporting political reform. Stated obversely, without a high level of economic growth — which depends for its generation to a large extent on foreign investment — it will be impossible to create the type of climate that is necessary to satisfy the socio-economic and political aspirations of South Africans of all races.

"Clearly, while disinvestment and sanctions might seem compelling to some as tactics to force the pace of political change in South Africa, they must realise that the consequences of these punitive measures will exact a high price from all the people of the country, particularly in the post-aparthied society of the future."

"The obvious and ominous downside of the sanctions and investment route is that it will lead to South Africa becoming an economic wasteland with reduced potential for political and racial accord," Mr Knobbs said.

Pay Raise to NUM Workers

MB241729 Johannesburg SAPA in Engish 1656 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — Although the Chamber of Mines and National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] have not finalised agreement on this year's wage increase, the chamber's member mines will implement increases for all their black employees from July 1, 1986, it announced in Johannebsurg tonight.

A statement from the chamber said: "The suggestion was made by the union at a meeting with the chamber today. The union is to consult its members on the increases offered by the chamber, and will notify the chamber of its acceptance or otherwise on July 2.

"The increases, which constitute a final offer by the chamber to the NUM, range from 20 percent for the lowest paid category of worker to 15 percent for the highest paid category. In monetary terms the increases range from R32 to R90 a month on chamber minimum rates, depending on job category, but for some employees in some mining groups the actual increases will be even higher."

FRG TV Interviews Deputy Minister Louis Nel

DW200801 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Interview with Louis Nel, deputy minister of information of the Republic of South Africa, by moderator Ruprecht Eser; place not given; questions and answers in English with superimposed German translation — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Eser] Mr Nel, good evening, why are you so anxious about what foreign journalists report from your country? Your daily press conferences are the only source of information.
[Nel] To begin with, that is not the only source of information. The press can report freely from all facilities in our country. However, it cannot report on the activities of the police. You ask why we are so anxious. Foreign journalists gave us a bad press in recent times, which can mostly be attributed to the strong emotional feelings against South Africa. That is one of the reasons for that sanction campaign against South Africa. That campaign against South Africa even promotes conflicts, because development of the black population is slowed down. As far as the blacks are concerned, they lose their jobs, and that promotes violence. It is our responsibility to stop that violence.

[Eser] That was a long statement. Let us talk about the sanctions later on. You say that the press can report freely, but the press cannot go to the black townships without having police approval.
[Nel] That is right.

[Eser] So there is no freedom of the press in your country?
[Nel] We have a state of emergency. Presently we are victims of a revolutionary attack by people who are mostly infiltrated by communists and are supported internationally. We live in a state of emergency. People are dying in our country, therefore, we have an anomalous situation and need strict rules and laws under these conditions. Western countries who felt attacked in the past also have taken actions against the press.

[Eser] Let me ask another question. You talk about revolutionary circumstances, and you arrest trade union representatives. There is discontent among the white businessmen. They asked the minister of law and order to talk with them today. In fact they cannot be revolutionaries, can they?
[Nel] No, the white businessmen surely are no revolutionaries. They want a talk, they have the right to have it, and they will get that talk. Those who instigated violent actions were arrested. Security authorities believe that such people as well participate in rioting. People are dying, and we have to take steps.

[Eser] You said that before. You say that people are instigating violent actions. Does that apply to the six Germans who were arrested? One of them told us yesterday that he did not get any information, no reason for his arrest.
[Nel] I am sorry, I cannot comment on that individual case. I do not know the facts. That is all.

[Eser] But you say that you only arrest people who instigate violence.
[Nel] That may be the involved person's interpretation. Perhaps there is another. I do not believe that that gentleman you are talking about would admit it to you.

[Eser] Sources say that thousands of people have disappeared in your country. How many people have been arrested by the police?

[Nel] First of all, let me say one thing: I must object to the word disappear. If someone was arrested, his relatives were informed about it. That is it. That has nothing to do with disappearing. As to the number of those arrested, there are no figures, and I do not want to give figures.

[Eser] Okay, you are the South African infusion chief, but you have no objections that you are also called chief of intimidation. Who is it that you want to intimidate?
[Nel] I am sorry, but you are simply stupid. I never saidthat.

[Eser] German papers reported it, for example the *FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE*.
[Nel] With my respect, when *FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE* wrote that, it wrote a lie, an international lie.

[Eser] Well, let us forget that. I want to ask you another question. The European countries will discuss possible sanctions against South Africa next week. In which way will your country react to possible economic sanctions?
[Nel] We will not leave our country to evil powers. If there are sanctions against South Africa, then the blacks will have to suffer from them. They will lose their jobs because then there will be fewer opportunities. They will be starving, but not only the blacks in South Africa, also those in southern Africa. We have many of them in our country, because we play such an important developing role in the whole of southern Africa. We have 1.2 million

illegal blacks in our country who come across our borders because our country is the harbor to them, the beautiful place where they want to be. In our country there is more freedom than in the other black states around us.

[Eser] If the revolutionaries you are talking about are a minority, and if the majority of the blacks is supporting you -- why then is there such unrest in your country?

[Nel] Because the minority uses tactics of intimidation. They are intimidating people by using violence. Many blacks in our country have been murdered by other blacks. More than six million have died that way. Only yesterday three blacks were burned by other blacks with tires filled with gasoline. The minority wants to gain control.

[Eser] I hope that this last quotation is correct. A German news magazine wrote that you said apartheid is dead. If you really said it does it mean that you support the system: One man, one vote, in one parliament, in your country?

[Nel] I am for the system of one man, one vote, with protection of the rights of minorities. Each citizen of South Africa, no matter if black or white, is part of a minority. The blacks are not a homogenous majority group. They are divided into several ethnic groups, and the groups are as different as the Germans and the French. It is important that every group must be protected.

[Eser] Thank you, and good night to Cape Town.

Information Bureau Issues 25 June Unrest Report

MB250958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0950 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 25, SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information, Pretorias, unrest situation for the past 24 hour period:

Two people were killed in black on black violence.

A man was stabbed to death in Soweto at midnight by a mob of about 100. The police are investigating the murder.

Yesterday afternoon a security force patrol found the burnt-body of a man at Tweefontein, Kwandebele. He was killed by people using the necklace method. In this case two tyres were used. The police are also investigating this brutal murder.

At Cathcart, a small gang set fire to furniture owned by a black man. This man recognised one of the arsonists and retaliated by setting fire to some of his furniture. The police are investigating both incidents.

The police in the Eastern Cape arrested a black man at Motherwell for intimidation. This man was allegedly trying to force people not to go to work.

Other incidents reported were of a less serious nature. Ends report.

SAPA: Briefings Suspended

MB250841 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0830 GMT on 25 June carries the following service message advisory to news editors: "The Bureau for Information, Pretoria, have asked us to circulate the following:

"The decline in incidents of unrest since the declaration of the state of emergency has led to very little worthwhile information emanating from unrest-related incidents.

"In view of the fact that there is little to report, the Bureau for Information has decided to temporarily suspend its daily news briefings at the Union Buildings until further notice.

"The Bureau for Information will issue unrest reports regularly each day. However, in the event of major incidents, the bureau will convene special press briefings and will as soon as possible issue information concerning the incident. You will be notified of any further press briefings. Report ends."

LeGrange Says 570 Killed in Unrest This Year

MB241607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 24, SAPA — Of a total of 570 people killed in unrest between January 1 and June 11 this year, 1919 were killed by the South African Police and 379 "by other persons", the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said today. Replying to a question by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point), he said 15 policemen died while on duty in unrest areas in the same period.

Reportage on Recent Crossroads/KTC Developments

Former Residents May Seek Return

MB241406 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1336 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 24, SAPA — People who had previously lived in the Crossroads area would be entitled to apply for resettlement there after the township had been upgraded, the deputy minister of constitutional development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said today. Replying to questions from Mr Cen Andrew (PFP Gardens), Mr Badenhorst said "the normal preference basis" would be applied in determining which applicants would be allowed to stay in the area.

Mr Badenhorst also said the state would "do its bit if necessary" to supply food and blankets to refugees of recent faction fighting now sheltering in tents at Khayelitsha. He said various welfare organisations were providing food and clothing and that the government would not interfere with these activities.

"We will do our bit if it becomes necessary. We won't let people starve or freeze to death. But it must be remembered that South Africa is not a welfare state."

Mr Badenhorst said work on the upgrading of Crossroads had begun in areas vacated during the recent fighting. Storm water drainage was being installed and the upgrading, consisting of the supplying of streets, water supply, sewage and lighting, would take from four to six months. An amount of R2 million had been set aside for the construction which may need more money which might be provided if necessary. It had not been determined how many people would be accommodated in the upgraded township.

Asked in a supplementary question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) what "the normal preference basis" for resettlement in the area implied, Mr Badenhorst replied:

"Those people who lived in the area before can again apply (for settlement) and the applications will be handled in the normal way."

Mr Badenhorst said discussions on the upgrading of the area and resettlement were continuing with the Cape Town Community Council, the Crossroads Committee, the Urban Foundation, various welfare and church organisations and women resident in the area. He said the KTC squatter camp would also be upgraded, with work beginning in the area vacated during the fighting. Upgrading would begin as soon as discussions with "the various parties concerned" had been concluded.

Details of how many people the area would be able to accommodate and who would be able to settle there would depend on the "final details of upgrading," he said. Agreement had not yet been reached.

Asked in a supplementary question by Mr Andrew whether the government intended to provide site and service schemes at KTC, Mr Badenhorst replied "yes." He said that, where people could not afford to provide homes for themselves, the government would provide loans.

Asked by Mr Tiaan van Der Merwe (PFP Green point) whether the government intended to clear further areas in KTC and Crossroads, Mr Badenhorst said the state had not cleared the area to begin with. It had been vacated during faction fighting. The government would plan further upgrading "very carefully".

Asked by Mr Andrew whether dealing with refugees in church halls in the area was the responsibility of Mr Badenhorst's department or the police, the deputy minister suggested that Mr Andrew table the question. Mr Andrew asked whether this meant Mr Badenhorst did not know who was responsible for the action.

The chairman of the house, Mr Rex le Roux, ruled that Mr Badenhorst did not have to answer the question and moved on to the next one.

Curry: Evictions 'Irresponsible'

MB231808 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1743 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] House of Representatives, June 23, SAPA — The eviction of Crossroads refugees from white areas was an irresponsible act of the government, the minister of local government, housing and agriculture, Mr David Curry, said today. Speaking during the second reading debate of the Regional Services Council's Amendment Bill, he said: "Crossroads is a disgrace to Cape Town.

"Now the authorities have ordered evictions. They give South Africa a bad name. If law-breakers are being harboured then the police must arrest them. But don't go about evicting children from the only shelter they have."

The evictions should be reversed and a solution for the situation found. Throughout the world poorer people usually settled close to central business and industrial districts while the rich settled in the suburbs. But in South Africa this tendency was reversed. Communities were moved from their proximity to businesses as had happened to the people of district six. This removal resulted in high-priced services. Residents of Macassar, for instance, lived far from the central areas of Somerset West and had to pay high service costs. While they paid R95 a month, Mr Curry said he paid R35 for the same services in Stellenbosch where he benefitted from a local authority with a business centre.

The Regional Services Councils Bill was necessary to provide income from levies on businesses to develop and provide regional services.

Mr Curry said that for many years coloureds had worked for low wages which savings had contributed to the initial development of towns in South Africa. They now had a right to demand more.

Woman Summoned for Aiding Refugees

MB241601 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1245 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 24, SAPA — Another person has been summoned for sheltering Crossroads refugees in white group areas. She is miss Retha Tait, co-ordinator of the relief centre for the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Nicro, which is housing about 130 women and children in district six.

Miss Tait said the official group areas classification of their area appeared to be "grey."

Two religious leaders were summoned yesterday in terms of the Black (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act. The are the Rev Geoff Quinlan of All Saints Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusul Abdul Latief, assistant to the imam at the Claremont mosque. Mr Quinlan was told he could pay a R300 admission-of-guilt fine; Miss Tait's fine is set at R100. If they do not pay, they will have to appear in court.

Meanwhile, a pharmaceutical company has given medicines worth R5000 to SHAWCO [expansion unknown] for Crossroads and KTC refugees. Mr Peter Niddrie, a spokesman for Janssen pharmaceutical, said the refugees were prime targets for diarrhea and intestinal worm infection and the medicines were to combat these conditions.

A new cash contribution by Wooltru Ltd has brought the total contributed by the company to R16000, a spokesman said. The cash was backed by contributions from collection points in several of the group's stores.

Fourth Person Summoned

MB250555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2348 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 24 SAPA — The Reverend Robin

Burnett of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Kalk Bay today became the fourth person to be served with a summons for sheltering Crossroads refugees in white residential areas. Mr Burnett said between 20 and 30 refugees were staying at the church.

He said he had not yet decided whether or not to pay the R300 admission of guilt fine laid down in the summons — a condition of which is the provision of proof that the refugees are no longer staying on the premises.

On Monday, a summons was also served on Mrs Retha Tait, a National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) co-ordinator at the Holy Cross Centre in Walmer Estate. Father Geoff Quinlan of All Saints Anglican Church in Plumstead and Mr Yusuf Abdullatief, an assistant to the imam at the Al-Jamia mosque in Claremont, were also served summonses on Monday.

All the summons concern alleged contraventions of the Black (Urban areas) Consolidation Act — a key piece of influx control legislation whose repeal was approved by Parliament last week but has yet to be gazetted.

Court Halts KTC Demolitions

MB241804 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Cape Town Supreme Court has put a halt to the demolition on the remaining shacks at the devastated KTC squatter camp by officials of the Western Cape Development Board. More from Beattie Hofmeyer

[Hofmeyer] Today Justice (Freeman) granted the squatters a temporary order restraining the board form damaging their shelters or possessions. Meanwhile, the owners of a church and a mosque sheltering refugees have been summoned to appear in court. They are charged with breaking one of the old pass laws that will be scrapped before their court appearance.

Residents Banned From Entering Burned Nyanga Areas

MB251055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 25, SAPA — People have been prohibited from being in evacuated areas in Nyanga township where "structures used in connection with residential purposes have been burnt down." The order was promulgated in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* by Brig Chris Swart, Western Province divisional police commissioner, in terms of the Public Safety Act Emergency Regulation Number 7. No reasons were given.

130 Workers Locked Out After Labor Dispute

MB230505 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 22, SAPA — About 130 workers were locked out of the premises of Manhattan Sweets on Friday [20 June] after a labour dispute, said Mr George Nene, vice chairman of the Johannesburg branch of the Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU), today.

In a statement to SAPA Mr Nene said the dispute arose out of management's refusal to discuss recognition of FAWU after the union had obtained majority representation at the plant. Workers had undertaken a series of stoppages in the last two week's to protest the "management's intransigence" and to demand a wage increase from R65 per week to 105 per week. Management refused to negotiate on the demands and on Friday dismissed the workforce after locking them out, Mr Nene said.

A spokesman for Manhattan Sweets was not available for comment tonight. Some of Mr Nene's allegations about events during the lockout may not be reported in terms of the emergency regulations.

Treurnicht Criticizes Restoration of Citizenship

MB231825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 23, SAPA — Legislation which would grant dual South African citizenship to certain citizens of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states would give blacks a choice denied to whites, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

Opposing the second reading of the restoration of South African citizenship bill, he said blacks would be able to become part of a unitary state with whites, coloureds and Asians or remain part of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

The bill would give members of these black nations a "double power base" as South African citizenship implied political rights in South Africa, while there was nothing preventing them continuing to exercise their political rights in the national states.

"The bill can be seen as a disguised invitation to the independent states to relinquish their independence and come back into a unitary state," Dr Treurnicht said. This would create the situation where blacks in the national states would be envious of their urban contemporaries' rights in South Africa.

Whites would be subjected to black political participation in their own (white) country. Dr Treurnicht said he wanted to reiterate his contention that "if you share power you lose control of power. This bill opens the door still wider to a black majority government," he said.

The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, had said in his second reading speech that only about 1.75 million people from the TBVC states would be affected by the legislation but the political impact of this was far greater than implied.

Mr Andre Fourie (NP Turffontein), who spoke next, said it should be accepted now that the Verwoerdian ideal of separatism and independent states for the black nations was "not the final or the whole solution."

It was not impossible to say the former prime minister (Dr Hendrik Verwoerd) might have had common citizenship in mind.

The question that had to be answered when it came to this legislation was whether it was reasonable and just to expect a man to exercise his political rights in a place where he did not live, was not likely to live, and probably did not want to live.

"This is why the government is proposing this legislation," Mr Fourie said.

Half of South Africa's black communities lived outside the borders of the national states and the National Party government acknowledged this reality.

Du Plessis Defends Need for Ethnicity

MB241845 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1745 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 24, SAPA — If ethnicity were removed from South Africa the country would be dealt a fatal blow, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in the house today.

He was replying to points raised by Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills) during the second reading debate on the Regional Services Council's [RSC] Amendment bill.

Mr Poovalingam had said he could not support the bill because it intensified ethnicity at local authority level.

Replying, Mr du Plessis said the bill dealt with a reality in South Africa. No bill could eradicate ethnicity.

"Apartheid and ethnicity are not synonymous," he said.

"Ethnicity is something to be appreciated — it distinguished between people culturally.

"If we try to eradicate ethnicity, we will deal South Africa a fatal blow," Mr du Plessis said.

It was not true that the RSCs were the embodiment of an ideology, he said.

Rejecting claims that new bureaucracies would evolve from the RSCs, Mr du Plessis said they would need new manpower — possibly including tax inspectors — once the volume of work became too much to handle.

"We must see to it that all loopholes (for tax evasion) are closed and that there is no misappropriation of funds by business."

It was not the government's intention to increase the tax burden "unduly" because companies would be killed off.

The government supported privatisation because it would relieve pressure on the taxpaper.

Earlier, he said RSCs should have been introduced two years ago. Many opportunities for development had been lost because the councils were not yet operating.

"We need development more than ever before and we should get our house in order and get moving."

He said it was planned that the RSCs would redistribute income in two ways — within geographic areas so that underdeveloped communities could catch up, and in the country as a whole.

The RSC concept was not primarily to raise funds, but to address the issue of the imbalance in industrial development.

Other schemes to attract industry to underdeveloped areas had not been successful.

Le Grange Refuses Questions on Detainees

MB241918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has refused to answer a series of questions on the unrest situation by the Progressive Federal Party in the House of Aseembly because he considered the questions not to be in the public interest.

The questions dealt with the number of detainees and details of their detention, the number of people killed or injured in unrests since 7 March this year, and the number of people arrested and detained since that date.

Judicial Reports on Detainees Will Not Be Released

MB231636 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 23, SAPA — The reports of judges visiting detainees held under the emergency regulations will not be made public, the Bureau for Information said today in a telexed reply to an enquiry.

Asked whether the authorities expected public concern regarding detainees welfare to allayed in this case, the bureau answered: "No information regarding detainees is being made public."

The bureau said in its answer today that the minister of justice would receive the judges' reports and refer them to the commissioner of prisons. The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, promulgated stringent rules for detainees, making it an offence for them to, for instance, sing or whistle. If necessary the reports would be referred to the commissioner of police via the minister of law and order, the bureau added.

PFP MP Says Police Funds Used To Discredit UDF

MB242030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 24, SAPA — The special police fund for secret projects could have been used to discredit organizations like the United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Black Sash through the distributionin black townships of pamphlets claiming to be from those bodies, Mr Andrew Savage (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Walmer) said today.

He was referring during the second reading debate on the finance bill to a clause which provides for auditing of the special fund to come within the ambit of the exchequer and audit act, and for an accompanying auditors report.

Mr Savage was interrupted a number of times by National Party members taking points of order that his speech had nothing to do with the legislation at hand.

Fellow PFP members, among them Mrs Helen Suzman (Houghton) and the chief whip, Mr Brian Bamford, contested the points of order and Mr Savage was allowed to continue but was warned three times by the chairman of the house, Mr Rex le Roux, to come back to the point.

If he did not, he would have to sit down, Mr le Roux said.

Mr Savage continued, quoting from a number of pamphlets allegedly distributed in Port Elizabeth's black townships by the UDF and the Black Sash, as well as by other organizations.

Mr le Roux ordered him to sit and the debate continued.

Earlier, Mr Savage said he understood the need for secret funds for espionage and other projects. However, he said there had to be careful analysis and control of such activities because a proper audit in such instances was difficult.

An example of the abuse which could take place was the distribution of false pamphlets in the black townships, he said. This could lead to conflict.

One pamphlet recently distributed, allegedly by the UDF, told workers who boycotted their jobs to take their pay slips to the organizations offices, where they would be paid up to R15 per day in compensation. This had obviously not been issued by the UDF, Mr Savage said.

SACC Continues Meeting Despite Emergency

MB241400 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1234 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 24, SAPA — South African Council of Churches [SACC] delegates meeting for the first day of their annual conference unanimously decided this morning to go ahead with business as usual despite legal advice that the conference might contravene regulations under the state of emergency.

The unanimous decision followed an extraordinary meeting last week of the council's executive with its lawyers. The purpose of that meeting was to set out and explain to delegates this week the regulations, specifically those relating to subersive statements and incitement.

The conference, held at St Barnabus College in Bosmont, Johannesburg, was told by lawyer, Mr Oliver Barrett, at the start of proceedings, that to proceed in its usual form might contravene the regulations in force at present. The SACC is known for its strong and outspoken opposition to the government and the enforcement of apartheid legislation.

Immediately after Mr Barrett had explained the regulations point by point, delegate Mr Dale White proposed that meeting be closed to outsiders and the press. Following protests from Anglican East Rand Bishop Simeon Nkoane and representations of the press, the meeting was not closed.

Mr White later told SAPA that he made the proposal since a delicte matter was to be discussed which might get "people into trouble" and he thought it wise not to "aggravate the situation". He indicated he was not, however, opposed to the press being present.

Intense debate followed on whether the conference should "bow to the government's regulations and disband under protest," or continue in its usual form, which in the past was marked by much criticism of the government. Although delegates who took part in the debate favoured both views, the vote to continue as usual was unanimous.

Mr Barrett had earlier advised the meeting that should the conference go ahead, its form would have to be changed and gave examples from past and present reports which might be considered as subversive statements or construed as incitement. The Rev Peter Storey, a member of the SACC presidium, stated two options for the conference: disband under protest or continue as usual "as God's sisters and brothers."

Mrs Sheena Duncan put it to the meeting that should the conference continue, it must be clearly understood that no judgement be passed on those who, "for very good reasons" would not be able to continue as usual. This statement swung the argument towards other statements that the conference was divided and a delegate said it meant they were then "slaves of the regulations."

President Manas Buthelezi argued that the conference delegates functioned as agents of the church and that they were there to do their business as usual.

Finally senior vice president Dr Allan Boesak decisively swung the argument with his words: "The church must say what the gospel compels it to say (despite the regulations). We should ask ourselves what we are doing here if not to speak truthfully, honestly and clearly about God's love and his demands from the gospel.

"If we contravene anything, we are sorry, but we must speak God's truth. I cannot change now, and we cannot change the church now. We cannot work out a compromise on God — and this is not being courageous," he said.

Bishop Buthelezi once more pointed out that the executive had thought it neccessary to inform delegates of the situation before the vote was taken and it was decided to continue.

Air Force Plans Readiness Exercise 25-30 Jun

MB241721 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The South African Air Force's readiness will be tested to the full this weekend. Operation Golden Eagle is planned form Wednesday [25 June] and ends on Monday. Air force bases in the North Transvaal and the Kruger National Park area will be involved in the operation.

[Begin Video] [Brigadier Pierre Steyn] The exercise is such that two opposing forces will fight each other, we call them the blue and red forces, and the blue force will be composed of men from the eastern parts of the Transvaal and will operate from fixed bases as well as from Punda Milia in the Kruger Park, and against them are the red forces who will operate from bases such as Waterkloof, Pietersburg, and Lanseria.

[Unidentified reporter] Are our neighboring states informed that this is only an exercise.
[Steyn] Yes, we are aware of this that our neighboring states could have a wrong perception, and we have informed them through diplomatic channels that this is a routine operational exercise and not a demonstration of force.

[Reporter] The landing strip at Pund Milia is going to be used. There will be a measure of disruption. What can be done about that?
[Dr Johan Botha, Parks Board] I think the effect on the animals will be normal. You know modern transport ideas call for use of airplanes and helicopters and tourists use motorcars in the park. The game is not affected by them. [end video]

SADF Denounces Mugabe's Pan-African Force Proposal

MB201835 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 20, SAPA — South Africa had always retained the right to protect its territorial integrity at all costs and would continue to do so, the SA Defence Force said in a statement tonight.

The statement said:

"The South African Defence Force would like to react to the statements by Mr Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, on the formation of a so-called Pan-African Army to protect the Frontline States against so-called South African aggression.
"I is a fact that South Africa is not involved in a war with any of its neighbours. Attacks on ANC hideouts in neighbouring states are deeds of aggression against terrorist organisations and are not aimed at the neighbouring state involved. In contrast, the aggressive attitude of the neighbouring states is well known, especially seen against the background of the housing and protection openly afforded to terrorists who attack innocent South African citizens," the statement said.
"Mr Mugabe's obsession with the creation of a new regime in the RSA causes him to lose perspective completely with the real situation in southern Africa. As the leader of a once prosperous country, he should be more worried about the situation in Zimbabwe and the other so-called Frontline States instead of conspiring against the RSA.
"It is widely known that Zimbabwe has been in a state of emergency for many years. South Africa is therefore the ideal scapegoat to obscure tensions in that country.
"South Africa has always retained the right to protect its territorial integrity at all costs and will continue to do so. Leaders in Africa should also realise that weapons and ammunition will not alleviate hunger and poverty.
"To now expect the citizens of Zimbabwe to contribute from their own pockets to such an army, is the climax of Mr Mugabe's obsession with an African dream which is already in shreds," the statement said.

SABC: Group Rights Demand Continued Protection

MB250614 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The citizenship bill now before Parliament is generally regarded as a milestone in giving legislative effect to socio-economic realities that have crystallised from developments in recent decades.

It acknowledges the outcome of a historical process of economic growth and social evolution: that all the peoples in this part of the world share a common destiny. While they may have accepted that, however, South Africans have still to find a consensus on how it is to be expressed in a constitutional system.

It would appear that such a system must meet two requirements before anything else. First, it may not cause some sections of the South African population to be disadvantaged while others benefit unfairly.

Apartheid, as a concept implying such an inequitable arrangement, must disappear. Second, the prevailing view in the country is that the constitutional system would have to give formal recognition to the existence of ethnic groups, by providing structures for group self-determination.

It is a fact, which no amount of theorising or moralising can change, that there are groups in South Africa that are determined to retain their own social and cultural identity. they have no confidence in the minority safeguards which might be contained in a Bill of Rights in an undifferentiated one man, one vote dispensation. Their fear is justified by the history of such constitutions in heterogeneous societies elsewhere in Africa: Civil strife and economic deterioration, followed by authoritarian rule just to maintain a semblance of order.

In such circumstances no constitutional entrenchment has yet prevented the violent subjection of minority groups to the will of the dominant group.

It is unfortunate that the fact of group consciousness, and its political implications in respect of provision for control over own affairs, have become an ideological issue in South Africa.

In some quarters the argument for structures that enable the groups to deal with their own affairs is automatically smeared as apartheid. It is a new definition of apartheid, and it is an entirely ideological one in that it reflects a political commitment that is prepared to reject realities in order to promote its own idealised political system.

The ideological criticism may be — has to be — ignored. It is a different matter, however, when the nature of the group-protecting devices is debated. It cannot be denied that the criticism is on firmer ground when it questions laws which assign the individual compulsorily to a particular group, regardless of his wishes in an effort to overcome this.

The Human Sciences Research Council and others have recommended that voluntary group association should take the place of the present state-imposed system. Whether it is a feasible proposal remains to be seen.

Concrete plans for incorporating the principle of voluntary association into a group-based constitutional system have not yet been submitted and debated in South African politics. One way or another, however, group rights will have to continue to be adaequately protected in this diverse society.

Natal Executive Committee Member Dismissed

MB241224 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1159 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 24, SAPA — Natal's long-standing MEC [Member Executive Committee], Mr Frank Martin, was officially informed of his dismissal today. The shock move came in the wake of speculation that Natal's most senior MEC would be nominated for the Executive Committee that comes into effect with the demise of the provincial council next Tuesday and has taken provincial political sources by surprise.

The three other MECS, Mr Ray Haslam, Dr Fred Clarke and Mr Dering Stainbank, have also been informed by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning of their dismissal. Mr Martin has been a member of the Provincial Council since 1970, and is widely regarded as one of Natal's most able and respected MECs.

Wholesale Trade Figures Show Decrease

MB191517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1515 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 19, SAPA — The total expected wholesale trade sales for May 1986 show an expected seasonally adjusted decrease of 2.6 percent compared to April, the Central Statistical Service said in statement released in Pretoria today. The figures, which exclude diamond sales figures, showed a moderate increase of 6.1 percent compared to May 1985. The expected value of wholesale trade sales — minus diamond sales — at current prices for May was put at R5,042.5 million (actual value) and R5,083.1 million (seasonally adjusted). The expected actual with-diamond sales figure for May was put at R5,258.5 million by the service.

Afrikaner Teachers Oppose 'People's Education'

MB241547 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] The chairman of the Suid Afrikaanse Onderwysersunie [South African Teachers' Union], Mr (J. Van L. Sadie), says he strongly opposes the so-called people's education, propagated by certain groups. Mr (Sadie) said at the union's congress at Graff-Reinet that this type of education was merely indoctrination and brain-washing as well as an incentive to violence, which bore no relation to education.

A motion was adopted at the congress this morning in which concern was expressed about the unrest situation and the violence in the country. The congress also stated its support for the measures introduced to combat the violence.

Teacher Group Head Urges Education 'Depoliticization'

MB230518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Grahamstown, June 22, SAPA — A plea for the depoliticization of the administration of education was made by Mr John Ince, retiring president, in his report to the annual conference of the South African Teachers Assocation in Grahamstown yesterday. "We should strive for an effective single ministry with a policy of equality, greater autonomy for school communities and greater disversifcation within our school curriculum to cater for the needs of all children," he said.

As professionals, teachers should articulate what the required standards should be in terms of curriculum and examinations and also on the wider issues of education, Mr Ince said. Serious consideration should be given to forming a single professional teachers association based on principles of equality.

Mr Ince said apartheid was the single issue behind the educational turmoil. Polarisation and politicisation were a recurring development. Fragmentation and radicalisation had been evident and education was severely affected by barriers built in political terms.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN Criticizes U.S.

"Funny Americans. Full of sanctimonius twaddle about sending South Africa signals to mend its ways. Full of do-good fervour about saving South Africa from a fate worse than Vietnam," says a page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 June. Americans are trying to "remake South Africa in the image of the United States" when they are "unable to deal effectively with their real enemy, the Soviet Union." The Americans are "seeking to punish anti-Marxist, free-enterprise South Africa with sanctions, thus denying the very principles of free trade on which America thrived and became great." South Africa is "far from being the worst example of racism, far from being the worst transgressor of human rights, far from being the one country that is so awful that decent people, and particularly Americans, should have nothing to do with it. Sure, South Africa has institutionalised racism, whereas many countries, including America, are racist by custom instead of by law. But South Africa is at least mending its ways, it is breaking down colour bars, it is moving strongly in the direction of having all its peoples share power." "We say to the Americans: If you want to hammer this country, you will not achieve anything except increase the White backlash agaist reform." "If you want American firms to quit,then let them. We will survive without them but American influence in improving the lot of the blacks will go with them. South Africa will change in its own way, for its own reasons, and build a better country for all its peoples."

CITIZEN on Emergency

"The Government is predictably running into problems over security issues," says a page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 23 June. However,"we doubt whether the Government, at this point, will want to lift the general emergency." Concerning the new security measures, "it is a pity they did not pass through Parliament in time to be used against the threatened eruptions of June 16 and subsequent period, and it is a pity that the President's Council had to have the final say. But despite the new laws, we believe the general emergency should not be lifted before the Government is sure there will be no further major unrest. Nobody relishes living under massive restrictions; nobody wants the normal process of law to be suspended. But we don't want a return to violence, either. Peace must be fully restored so that the Government can get on with its task of reforming South Africa."

No SOWETAN Editorial

In the space usually reserved for its editorial, Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 23 June prints: "No comment."

Journalists Cautious

Aggrey Klaaste says in his "On the Line" column on page 10 that the state of emergency has made journalists work "much harder than we ever did before. You see newspapers have to fill large blank spaces, and if the law says half of the things you wish to say will get you in jail or get your paper suspended, or even worse, banned, you need to act with extreme circumspection. We have become as cautious and conservative as our lawyers.'"

Reform Legislation Welcomed

"Under the shadow of the emergency regulations — obscured in the gloom — two constructive pieces of legislation are in their final stages of becoming law," says a page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 23 June. "They are the Bills abolishing influx control and providing for an identity document that in no way reflects offical besottedness with racial differentiation. These measures should be welcomed with enthusiasm and applause, because they signal the end of an era in which the majority of the population suffered ruthless persecution." "The hated dompas [passbooks] is no longer the compulsory proof of second class status for blacks, the final evidence of official legality or illegality in the country of their birth." "The removal of influx control will not remove the urbanization problems at a stroke because the migration from the rural areas can be expected to continue for many years." "Political rights to match the acceptance of blacks as fellow citizens are the missing ingredients in the reform recipe now influx control is going. In the meantime the challenge of making black migrants not only welcome but truly at home in the cities still has to be faced."

Free Press Diminishing

"Do South Africans realise quite how rapidly this country is drifting away from the rule of Parliament?" says the page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 23 June. the "railroading into existence" of the new security measures should fool no one "into thinking a democratic process has taken place." The President's Council is "loaded in favour of the ruling party" and "has fulfilled its function as the final rubber stamp in the process of ensuring continued National Party domination." The regional services council legislation centralizing control of the provinces in the state president's hands and two cabinet ministers' decisions as to who receives tax breaks are other examples of "how the hawks in Botha's cabinet have whipped the doves into submission." "For the moment there is a relatively free press to chart this drift towards totalitarianism. But that freedom — which is not a mystical preserve of the media, but at heart the very right of the public to know — is day by day being hacked away beneath our feet."

Government Succumbing to 'Enemies'

On the same page Simon Barber writes from Waashington: "When will the government of SA stop doing precisely what its enemies want it to do? I refer not only to Oliver Tambo — who was in his element last week, smiling from ear to ear as he basked in the adoration of the anti-apartheid conferees in Paris — but to the U.S. House of Representatives." The debate on Congressman Ron Dellums' proposals "was not a debate but a carnival of virtue-drunk egomaniacs with licences to emote." "Actually it is time State President P.W. Botha hauled aboard a rather simple truth. These people, just like the 'comrades' but for different reasons, want you to stamp out freedom in SA. They want you to commit kragdadigheid [show of force]. They want atrocity. It is their fix, the exhilarating needle in their arms, the powder for their nostrils. Your government's iron-fisted stupidity gives these people power, or at least the sense of it, and takes away their need to be responsible." South African will survive the onslaught of the Dellums' proposals but the "trouble is that in surviving they will get increasingly bloody-minded and recalcitrant — just what the sanctioneers want." "Our friends on Capitol Hill" will "continue to clamour and as they do so, Botha will continue to give them the political heroin they crave to pump into their veins."

RSA Alienating Friends

"The economic drive against South Africa is gaining momentum in ominous fashion", particularly in the U.S. and in Britain where Reagan and Thatcher are finding it increasingly difficult to stave off sanctions, says the page 6 editorial of the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 20 June. The government "does not appear to care a hoot" how it embarasses the governemnts of Reagan and Thatcher. "What the Nationalist government hopes to achieve by alienating this country's few remaining friends in the West is difficult to fathom. Amazingly, President Reagan and the Republican majority in the Senate can still be relied upon to water down the ferocious sanctions bill passed by the House of Represntatives. And Mrs Thatcher will certainly keep the zealots at bay in Britain. But both these important Western leaders are under immense pressure and will have to give up some ground to the sanctions lobby, as President Reagan did last year. This is a salami-slicing situation, with creeping incremental sanctions steadily built up. But why the South African government should itself be adding to the pressures in simply baffling."

ANC Moscow 'Satellite'

In his "About Politics" column on page 10 of the Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 19 June, J.S. Liebenberg writes: "The government is continually being pressured to talk with the ANC. In this pressure, it is correctly pointed out that the ANC has an influence on South African blacks. The pressure also recognizes that a lasting and eventual new dispensation would be difficult if the ANC is not one of the parties involved. But the pressure does not take into account the present composition and goals of the ANC." The ANC is a satellite organization of Moscow and an ANC government would be a surrogate of the Kremlin, as is the case with Angola, unless drastic changes occur. "The Western organizations in and outside the commonwealth which are pressuring the South African Government should consider whether that is the kind of government they would want in Pretoria, because many of them see the dismantling of apartheid as necessarily meaning the takeover by a black government. The question, is whether the ANC can change to a degree where it would be acceptable."

DIE VADERLAND on Joint Debates

An editorial on the same page, says joint debates by the three houses of Parliament on important issues is obviously necessary. "It is indeed surprising that the need was not recognized from the start." "The fact that this has come about so soon after the establishement of the tricameral Parliament indicates lengthy and ineffective separate debates on certain important votes such as the budget, the post office, and the state president's vote may have prompted the decision. It is a pity that we have to wait till 1988, as the need is already there. Indeed, we foresee that the three houses, as well as black representatives — in whatever way they are fitted in — will be drawn closer in a functional capacity when matters of general interest are discussed."

Healthy Economy Vital

A further editorial says the economy is a cardinal factor in South Africa's struggle for survival. The security forces, the government, and reform all depend on it. "A healthy economy, in its turn, depends on the maintenance of law and order, and stability. To investors and other businessmen the economy is even more important than the kind of political system under which a country is governed. It is therefore not surprising that the rand recovered when it seemed the state of emergency was being successful. The injection into the economy announced by finance minister last week can be welcomed." "But at the same time expectation should not be too high. The decrease in violence may be temporary. And the stimulatory budget of March was swallowed by the economic slowdown without apparent improvements."

DIE TRANSVALER Criticizes PFP

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 19 June says in an editorial on page 12 that "for South Africans who are concerned with peace, the critical role the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) is playing in Parliament regarding the state of emergency and the security situation does not go unnoticed." It is questionable whether the PFP has achieved anything by fiercely attacking the government's handling of the security situation. With a more responsible official opposition South Africa could easily have weathered the present storms. "In this time of need, the PFP has been assessed and found wanting."

End to 'Interference'

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 20 June says in a page 12 editorial that "South Africa has affirrmed a willingness to listen to good advice from outside on the handling of our internal problems." There is nothing wrong with this but when the willingness is interpreted as a sign that South Africa is being pushed in a certain direction to satisfy the outside world or when it is misused it becomes interference which must be ended. No decision from outside either by the United Nations, the EEC, or any other organization can obliterate the truth emphasized by Minister Pik Botha on ABC's "Nightline" program: "Finally, South Africa must pay the price, not America or governments in Europe."

Colored, Indian MP's Defended

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 23 June says in an editorial on page 6 that "we hope the colored and Indian leaders in Parliament will reflect on the two controversial bills approved by the President's Council against their will, before commenting on the action." Their feeling of frustration is understandable as is their disappointment that the original compromise amendments have been left out. However, their fight has not been in vain. "We differ with those who say their credibility has been tarnished, but if they were not part of the system their voices would not have been heard so strongly." "We can assure the colored and Indian houses that we do not like these measures, and we pledge that when such laws become unnecessary we will be the first to call for their abolition."

ZIMBABWE

Upcoming Seventh Parliamentary Session Viewed

MB230546 Johannesburg SAPA in Egnlish 1415 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, June 22, SAPA — The Zimbabwe National Army was out in force in the streets of Harare today rehearsing for Tuesday ceremonial opening of the seventh Parliament since independence in 1980.

The trappings of Westminister still surround the Zimbabwean House of Assembly and Senate, but it is believed President Canaan Banana will give notice of some fundamental changes when he delivers his customary address. The coming year will see the elapse of guarantees entrenched in 1980 in the Lancaster House constitution against amendment of the structure of Parliament, unless all 100 House of Assembly members assented.

On the seventh anniversary of independence — April 18, 1987 — the number of votes needed for a change falls from 100 to 70, making it possible for the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to remove the 20 seats reserved for whites.

Mr Ian Smith, whose Conservative Alliance [CA] still holds 14 of the white seats despite a recent defection, believes this will be the first move towards a one party state when similar guarantees against amendment of the declaration of rights lapse in 1990.

The declaration contains a pledge of freedom of association.

Sources in Mr Smith's CA believe more defections may be imminent at the coming series of sittings. One of his former backbenchers, Mr Charles Duke, recently became the first white MP for ZANU (PF), claiming that Mr Smith's party, which ruled as the white supremist Rhodesian Front, from 1962 to 1979, was unable to represent the interests of Zimbabwe's remaining 100,000 whites due to lack of communication with Mr Mugabe's government.

Some prominent members of Mr Smith's caucus, who include ten senators, now appear to agree with Mr Chris Andersen, who broke with Mr Smith four years ago. They believe whites should work for a Malawian-style one party state which allows special non-party representation for economic interests such as farming, mining and industry. Mr Andersen, who sits as an independent and holds the public service portfolio, is the only cabinet minister who is not a member of ZANU (PF).

Mr Andersen said in an interview that he believed Mr Mugabe would have little difficulty mustering the 70 votes he needs next April to change the constitution. He 65 seats won by ZANU (PF) at the July 1985 general election have been increased by the defection of Mr Duke and of Mr John Kazwiti, who was one of 15 MP'S elected for Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU.

Unity talks between ZANU(PF) and ZAPU are currently deadlocked but Mr Andersen does not believe Mr Nkomo and Mr Smith will ally themselves at the coming Parliament session to try and fight the constitutional amendments.

The immediate plans for constitutional change announced by Mr Mugabe — an executive presidency, a unicameral Parliament, and no racial representation — are no more than ZAPU itself demanded at Lancaster House, said Mr Andersen.

He himself would vote with the government and predicted others among the five white independent would join him, giving Mr Mugabe the necessary majority even without ZAPU's support.

The ZANU(PF) — ZAPU unity talks reportedly broke down over Mr Mugabe's refusal to establish a new party, under a new name, should the two agree on a formula for establishing a one party state.

The status to be given to Nkomo supporters, and the position of long-held ZAPU detainees such as former ZIPRA intelligence chief Mr Dumiso Dabengwa also proved insuperable, it is understood.

Despite the breakdown in the unity talks, the Zimbabwean security forces appear to be getting on top of the dissident problem in Matabeleland. There has been a marked fall off in recent weeks in the number of clashes reported with dissidents, and in the number of murders of suspected pro-government figures in rural areas.

Nevertheless, Zimbabwe's minister of finace, Dr Bernard Chidzero, is expected to ask for record sums for the defence and security ministries when he tables his annual budget shortly.

While the active co-operation of Botswana on Zimbabwe's western front is lessening the task of Mr Mugabe's security forces in Matabeleland, the Zimbabwean campaign against Renamo rebels in Mozambique is reported to be costing the country over R1 million a day. The exact cost — like the names of Zimbabwean casualties in the fighting — is never announced.

There were believed to be over 11000 Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique last year for a pre-rainy season offensive. After setbacks caused by the inability of Mozambican troops to hold the objectives captured by the British-trained Zimbabweans, their numbers were reportedly reduced to 5500, and their task limited largely to the defence of strategic road, rail and oil pipeline routes to the sea.

President Samora Machel is thought to have asked for greatly increased military aid when he visited Harare last week.

Tougher security legislation may be introduced at the coming session by Mr Mugabe's security ministers in the wake of the May 19 SADF raid on Harare, which led to a wave of arrests of suspected collaborators. Some are still being held under the 20-year-old state of emergency which comes up for re-extension shortly permitting suspects to be held indefinitely without trial.

A bill to amend colonial legislation on vagrancy is to be introduced to remove racial overtones, but leave the authorites with power to deal with an influx of beggars and prostitutes from the war zones of Mozambique. Other legislation includes amendments to the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act. The controversial public accounts committee is expected to deliver further reports.

President Addresses Parliament

MB241813 Harare Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Address by President Canaan Banana to Parliament in Harare — live]

[Text] Mr President and members of the Senate, Mr Speaker and members of the House of Assembly: I welcome you to the second session of the second parliament of Zimbabwe. Some 3 months ago, we entered upon our 7th year of independence, which at the same time saw the publication of the first volume of our first 5-year national development plan. It is clear, even from a cursory reading of that volume, that the main targets and objectives of the plan are indeed comprehensive and ambitious and that, in addition, an immense outlay of national effort and resources will be required for their perfomance.

My government and I therefore our entire people as well are determined to make the necessary sacrifices to translate planned projects and objectives into reality. For we all proceed from the conviction that that reality will reflect a transformed and better socioeconomic environment for all our people. Let us therefore pull together. We are part [words indistinct] of our economy which engages our efforts in order to begin to achieve through the plan that socioeconomic transformation and development that will render our political independence more meaningful.

With respect to defense, I would like at the outset to pay tribute to the Zimbabwe defense forces for the service that they are rendering in the defense of the nation. They have to a large extent foiled the internal dissident activity and have also been engaged in external operations in Mozambique, where their success has kept our lifeline to the outside world secure. It is therefore necessary for armed forces to continue with the hard training which will enhance their fighting capabilities in order to defend our borders, our hard-won independence, and our economic interests. Related to this, we have deployed elements of our armed forces to guard our vital installations against hostile infiltrators from South Africa. These lawless state-sponsored terrorists, such as those who attacked certain places in this city on the 19th of last month, should not, ever again, be allowed to get away with it.

In the field of foreign affairs, my government's activities have recently centered around the on-going preparations for the forthcoming eighth summit of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, which is to take place here in Harare from 25 August to 7 September this year. While every Zimbabwean should rightly take pride in the decision of the Nonaligned Movement that Zimbabwe should host this summit, I must remind my fellow citizens that my government's decision to accept this honor has brought an enormous challenge before our young nation, and has placed the weighty responsibility of ensuring success upon the shoulder of each and every one of us. I therefore take this opportunity to urge all Zimbabweans to dedicate themselves and to direct their energies towards the achievement of a successful summit.

In accordance with my governemnt's stated policy which seeks to increase the extent and depth of our global coverage, the month ahead will see the establishment of three more of our diplomatic missions. These new offices will include permanent representations at the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva, and embassies in Luanda and Havana, thus bringing the total number of our foreign-based missions to 29.

A number of bills will be introduced in the current session. These include an electoral amendment bill, a [words indistinct] amendment bill, a (?civil) evidence amendment bill, and a maintenance amendment bill. It is also proposed to introduce a bill to amend the Constitution in order to change the method of appointing the staff of Parliament. As a result of increased cross-border movements, all the border posts that were closed during the war will be reopened. Similarly, in order to bring police closer to the people, it is intended to establish police posts in remote areas not presently covered by a permanent police presence. My government will this year embark on the construction of a new records center at the national archives in Harare, to centralize its storage of records. It is also intended to decentralize archival services and extend record center facilities to reach the larger urban and provincial administrative centers. This year will thus see the opening of an archive center in Mutare, as a beginning of the decentralization process.

In the on-going effort to improve financial administration, it has been decided to establish an accounts general office, which will provide government with professional and technical accounting advice, and consultancy services in all forms of government accounting, and ensure compliance with the Auditing Exchequer Act, treasury instruction, and related regulations.

My government has also recommended the amalgamation of the two computer bureaus within the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development, with a view to rationalizing the use of computer resources in government, and enhancing the development of relevant skills required, to improve the quality of services vailable to user departments.

Zimbabwe continues to participate actively in international financial and economic organizations, as evidenced by our country's hosting of the 22d annual meeitng of the African Development Bank, and the 13th meeting of the African Development Fund in May of 1986, and by the inclusion of Zimbabwe in the permanent steering committee of the OAU, which has been charged with the responsibility of ensuring effective followup work and actions on decisions of the OAU, on socioeconomic issues and the impelementation of the Lagos Plan of Action, as well as Africa's priority program for economic recovery. In this regard, I am happy to observe that the committee prepared a major report which was submitted to the recently held special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

In order to reorganize the insurance industry and to bring the current legislation in line with present economic thinking, my government intends to amend the Insurance Act during this session. In the course of this session, my government will make public the second volume of the first 5-year development plan, which reviews the parameters set out in volume one, already referred to above, while containing the actual development programs and projects envisaged between 1986 and 1990. The planning (?mission idea) whose infrastructural development I have referred to in the last Parliament, has now been approved by my government. A planning commission is now in the process of being established, and should be operational within this session.

The manufacturing sector continues to make sustained progress, despite its many problems, particularly the shortage of foreign currency for the importation of its capital equipment, raw materials, and (?fuel). In order for industry to continue pursuing its important role in the national economy, efforts to modernize machinery and plant will continue. Feasibility studies for new projects are being reviewed and evaluated, pending implementation. It is hoped that when these projects are implemented, the importation of some products will be reduced significantly, thereby saving scarce foreign exchange.

My government will continue to encourage and (?approve) projects for emergency [word indistinct]. It is also hoped to promote small-scale industries, particularly in the rural service sectors, growth points, and small towns. My government believes that recent (?interventionary moves) in the transport and motor industries will lead to a more rational and equitable system in the use of foreign currency. It should also lead to the expansion of the engineering subsector of the economy. Legislation will be introduced in the course of this session to establish a Zimbabwean [word indistinct] Association Development Fund to finance the further development of a Zimbabwe [word indistinct] Association in its activities of standardization and quality control.

Regional integration will continue to be developed through our involvement in the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] and SADCC. Efforts are also being made to seek further cooperation through joint commissions to start developing undeveloped [word indistinct]. Sections of existing mining legislation will be amended to facilitate effective implementation of government policy objectives to ensure increased level of local participation and to maximize exploitation of our mineral resources.

My government notes with satisfaction that the mining industry is making a major contribution to the national economy, with mineral production for 1985 reaching a record of $629.64 million despite foreign currency constraints and uncertain world market prices. During the year 1986-87 the (?Rossing) plant at Kwekwe will commission their (?roster) which will icnrease production by half as much again. It is hoped that the additional capacity will encourage expansion at existing mines and the development of nonrefractory gold deposits.

My government has with cooperation of the United Nations Development Program established a nonmetalic minerals laboratory which will be of benefit to all interested parties for purposes of evaluating our known metalic mineral deposits. This will no doubt encourage to further the (?reputation) of our minerals with a view to providing a substitute for [word indistinct] mineral-based commodities. The Wankie [words indistinct] Company Limited, in which my government has a 40 percent interest, has concluded an agreement with both local and foreign finance houses to reconstruct the aging [words indistinct] and batteries at Hwange. This project represents a $31 million investment.

Technical cooperation agreements in geological exploration and mapping is continuing between my government and the Governments of Britain, Canada, the FRG, and Japan. It is hoped that as a result of these projects, new mineral deposits will be discovered. In pursuance of my government's policy to have active state participation in [word indistinct] generally, legislation will be placed before you for the establishment of a (?third) trading corporation. The corporation will undertake trade with other countries and will operate in the domestic market at both wholesale and retail levels. In the field of promoting Zimbabwe's exports and trade generally, my government will revamp and expand its export promotional organ and will sign more trade agreements with other countries.

In addition, my government will participate in certain arrangements which are to be implemented to increase trade within the SADCC region. In this area of the administration of trade within the SADCC region. In this area of the administration of trade measures and price control, my government, in line with its policy of decentralization, will establish additional offices in Gweru and Mutare for it to ensure efficient and countyywide coverage of these services.

In the area of employment, my government will undertake comprehensive programs for the employment creation within the context of the first 5-year national development plan. In particular, amendments will be made to the National Service Act 1976 to enable government to establish a national service scheme. This will be largely developmental in orientation. In addition, government will introduce regulations that will further facilitate the employment of the disabled.

New technical colleges will beconstructed and existing ones expanded in our bid to increase technical cadres in the country. Foreign-controlled training programs will continue to be localized to reduce dependence on foreign standards. The (?bachelor) of technology program will be extended to the Bulawayo Technical College and intake at Harare Polytechnic will be doubled.

My government will intensify training and safety awareness programs at workplaces with the aim of ensuring that workers are made aware of the dangers that may affect their health and measures to control them. More inspectors will be recruited and deployed throughout the country in order to increase inspections for occupation hazards and to prevent accidents at workplaces. In addition, measures will be taken to ensure that all workers qualify for compensation benefits in the event of an accident and injury on duty. Free medical care for the injured worker will of course continue to be part of this [word indistinct].

My government is committed to enhancing the quality of life for all its citizens. Consequently, the Department of Social Welfare will continue to evaluate, assess, and identify indigents, imbeciles and other disabled and disadvantaged persons in order to provide them with public assistance. My government will also train specialized instructors and provice comprehensive rehabilitation services, including the manufacture of orthopedic and orthotic equipment from local raw materials at (Buruwa) Rehabilitation Center. In the light of my government's first 5-year national development plan and if anticipated demands on the public service in implementing the policies, programs, and projects envisaged in the plan, government will develop and implement a manpower plan for the public service to ensure that adequate personnel are available for the plan to work and (?grow).

Government will also examine the need to further rationalize the relationship between the civil service, parastatals, and local government [words indistinct] and the possible need for a public service employment act to complement, Parliament will consider a new education bill to replace the 1979 Education Act and the Correspondence Colleges Act. The bill will rationalize the classification of schools, the construction of primary schools, and the establishment of a single teaching service within the public service. Cooperation for the localization of the country's examinations at O and A level are well-advanced. A new examination center is to be constructed and hundreds of examiners have already been trained. [Words indistinct] task force has submitted its report and further decisions will be made in the light of this report.

As part and parcel of the effort to improve the standards of education as well as making it relevant to the country's socioeconomic manpower (?needs), a decision has been made to provide a [words indistinct] technical education at secondary schools in order to remove the high lost between general education and personnel training and employment.

Several ministers and other employing agencies are involved in the design and implementation of [words indistinct] curriculum under the overall aegis of the minister of education. To hasten the introduction of a technical curriculum, [word indistinct] for techinical subjects will be introduced in rural shcools where workshops do not exist. In order to meet this teacher demand in secondary schools, a large number of teachers will be trained in Cuba, while the coonstruction of another secondary teachers college at Chinoi will commence. The improvement of the planning and administrative machinery of the minister of education will continue to receive close attention. To this end, a program to computerize this function both in head office and in the provinces is under way. This automation will facilitate the introduction of a single teaching service and also remove the bottlenecks that have led to the delays in the payment of teachers' salaries.

A national action plan which lays down steps and targets for implementing all health programs has been prepared and will be implemented this year. To implement these programs and to man the new health facilities, training of health workers at all levels remains a top priority. It is planned to increase the intake of trainees in all spheres. Provincial multi-disciplinary training schools have been built at Gweru and Bindura, and one in Gwanda will be completed within the next few weeks. Construction of the remaining sites is expected to start soon. Strengthening of managerial support systems is being pursued vigorously. It is hoped that through this exercise, we will be able to respond to the health needs of the masses and thereby support health activities from the grassroots level upwards. Health teams at various levels will be expected to work in close liaison with development committees to promote individual and collective acceptance of the responsibilities for health.

My government will further strengthen the various components of our primary health care activities. For example, using the concept communtity-based rehabilitation services for disabled people, (?services) have already been established in 22 districts and new services are expected to start in Nyanga, (Murandumba), Tsholotsho, Kariba, and Beitbridge soon. The worker training course in the design and manufacture of low-cost equipement for the disabled is expected to begin before the end of the year.

The new Land Acquisition Act which gives the right of first refusal to government will facilitates the (?purchase) of additional hectage of commercial land [words indistinct] for the continued resettlement program. The planning by Agritech of village development (?committee) areas around [word inditstinct] sites identified by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development will be a top priority within all the rural districts. A number of animal health and management centers will be established in the communal areas. The centers will concentrate on efficient disease and internal parasite control within the communal herds and accelerate farmer training in livestock health practices. In order to ensure food security and production of strategic crops, the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority will expand its existing systems and establish new ones.

The Grain Marketing Board is stepping up the program of grain silo construction (?so that two large) silo depots will be commenced each year. Also in order to ensure that no farmer is more than 40 km away from the service points for the marketing of crops, a further three seasonal depots will provided per year to cover the rural areas and reduce the need for collection points.

The ginning capacity of the Sanyati Ginnery will be expanded to cater for increased cotton production in communal areas. Government remains committed to the creation of a viable cooperative movement. In this regard, steps are being taken to create a trust fund which will constitute the first concrete step towards the creation of a cooperative bank. This will help to redress the problem of lack of capital which is currently affecting most of the 1,600 registered cooperatives.

The Department of Research and Specialist Services in conjunction with the Department of Agricultural, Technical, and Extension Services will intiate a national demonstration trial scheme in the communal areas. This scheme, which will have sites in all the provinces of the country, will involve demonstrating improved farming practices and technologies to communal farmers in order to encourage them to improve their productivity and efficiency. This program will also enable agricultural extension officers to send extension messages and packages which are more appropriate for the various agroecological regions of the country.

In the energy sector, we continue to face a serious and disastrous denudation of our forests by a combination of wood fuel gathering and clearing for agricultural purposes. The pressure on our woodlands must be alleviated, and this requires different strategies. The rural electrification program remains the most promising strategy for providing an alternative source of energy to the majority of our people. My government will accelerate the implementation of strategies in the rural energy supply system covering, inter alia, the deployment of efficient coal and wood stoves and solar cookers. Completion of the rural electrification master plan will enable us to undertake this task on a national scale with emphasis on areas in which fuel wood recources are now limited.

In the field of commercial energy, efforts will be made to enhance the reliability of supply by accelerating the construction of additional petroleum storage tanks and by building additional electricity generating capacity. During this session of Parliament, a bill will be introduced providing for the reconstitution of the Central African Power Corporation so that it will, inter alia, function as a river authority and be responsible for the operations and maintainance of the Kariba Dam and any other dam that may be constructed on the Zambezi River.

In the field of water resources, my government will continue to give high priority to the provision of drinking water to the people, particularly in the communal areas. The national master plan for rural water supply and sanitation will be made shortly. Small dams and weirs will also continue to be constructed throughout the country to provide primary water supply and irrigation to rural areas. As the need for conservation of our national resources becomes (?evident), my government intends to expand conservation education to the masses through holding conservation workshops at ward and village level. This will make ward and village development committees understand the need to incorporate the ecological considerations in their development plans. Furthermore, district environmental profiles showing the state of the environment in each district in the country, as well as a national survey report, will be produced. Government appreciates the importance of providing means for greater utilization of our resources; consequently, the establishment of a chemical plant near Zambezi. In anticipation of this development, the necessary environmental impact studies are currently being carried out. Afforestation programs with emphasis on rural afforestation will continue to expand. Within the parks and wildlife [word indistinct] my government intends plans to develop the safari industry to its full potential, through more intensive management programs. Joint ventures in game ranches and safari hunting will be instituted to maximize returns from safari areas, communal areas, and other state land. The manufacture and marketing of wildlife products will be increased to enhance the carving and curios industry. It is also the intention of my government to expand the Natural Resources College in order to provide in-service training to allied agencies within and outside our borders. Antipoaching activities will continue.

In the field of tourism, maximum support will be given to the industry in order to encourage the promotion of Zimbabwe as a safe holiday destination. Efforts will also be made to maintain and improve on the present tourist growth rate of 2 percent realized during the years 1984 and 1985.

A 5-year development plan for the creation of infrastructure that can meet the needs of future growth was implemented and surveys to determine areas of development will be carried out. In the transport field, the nation now has a basis of an integrated transport system. More work will be done in order to have a complete and viable national transport plan. We have embarked on a program to build roads and bridges which will open the central Limpopo Valley, the central Zambezi Valley, areas in Matebeleland South and Mashonaland East Province, the communal areas bordering Mozambique and parts of Masvingo and Matebeleland North Provinces. The nation will also consider building an important road to link Gweru and Mutare so that there can be speedy and cheap movement of goods from central Zimbabwe to the world market.

Linked up will be the developing and opening of the Beira corridor, a cornerstone of our strategy to overcome the security threats to the transportation of goods in Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Our transport system will also have a modern and efficient road maintainance system as soon as our plans for such a system are ready. This will greatly strengthen our efforts at creating a corporation to run rural bus transport and expansion of the rail link, road motor transport to cover all communal and other rural areas. For the driving population, we shall computerize the records of number plates and licenses in order to provide a better service. The railways remain our most important transport network, and it is planned to have the Gweru-Mutare-Beira line completed and operational in the shortest possible time. With the line from Gweru to Mvuma to Mutare, investments at Dabuka will be optimized. The electrification of the Dabuka-Bulawayo section will complement our already popular daytine trains from Harare to Bulawayo. Not only will we provide a better service, but we shall save costs on fuel and staff.

The airways will receive new equipment and aircraft as well as modern visual aids at Harare and Bulawayo airports. My government is especially proud to note that Air Zimbabwe will become more competitive internationally as new, comfortable, and fuel efficient aircraft become available. The country will continue to invest heavily in the transport network, both for economic and political reasons. As a landlocked country bordering South Africa, out transport network will continue to demand our uttermost attention.

My government will continue to execute the national housing program with greater vigor and earnestness in order to achieve sufficient housing for all Zimbabweans by the year 2000. The housing situation of mining centers and in farming areas will be examined and closely monitored with the view to establishing more acceptable accomodation for workers in those areas. Increased public sector resources are being made available to facilitate the expansion of our rural housing program. At the same time, my government is actively seeking the creation of more meaningful partnerships between the public and private sectors as a new initiative for harnessing more financial and other resources from the private sector in order to spearhead the large-scale production of housing and ancilliary services in rural and urban areas. A favorable climate for increased investment by the private sector in middle income housing development is reemerging in Zimbabwe. Government is, therefore, determined to ensure that such a positive stand be given greater impetus through increased consultation between the public and private sectors.

The construction of civil servants' accomodation at all provincial headquarters will be continued in order to satisfy the requirements for decentralization of the administrative and operational activities of all ministries. In addition, to alleviate the acute shortage of office accomodation, some composite office blocks will be erected at the provincial headquarters at Gwanda, Gweru, Chwinoyi, Bindura, Marondera, and Mutare.

In the field of information my government will continue to provide balanced and accurate information to our nation. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation plans to expand its transmitter network so that radio programs can be received and heard clearly in all parts of the country. Work will begin this year on the installation of a short wave transmitting station at Gweru for external broadcasting. Its power will also be used to boost the domestic signal so that it reaches all parts of our country.

The Postal and Telecommunications Corporation has established a good external network satellite. Attention is now being given to the improvement and rehabilitation of the domestic network. A comprehensive master plan has been drawn up and part of it is now being implemented. It involves the digitalization of all trunk exchanges in the main urban centers and automation of most of the rural exchanges. My government hopes to clear most of the congestion in the domestic network by the end of the third session 1987-88 of the second Parliament.

My government will set up a central purchasing authority to achieve greater efficiency in the economy, in public sector procurement and distribution of supplies and services. Parliament will consider the Rural District Councils Bill during this session. The bill will repeal the present Rural Councils Act and the District Councils Act, unifying the two and removing the duality which exists, [words indistinct] at creating one local government administrative structure in the rural areas.

On the area of rural development, my government intends to upgrade and expand the role of the District Development Fund to become the implementing agency for rural development. Towards this end, efforts are already under way to strengthen its capacity and its capability to implement rural development programs through the acquisition of new equipment and machinery and the recruitment of civil and water engineers and other key technical staff.

An intensive training program will be accelerated. On a related aspect, Parliament will consider the District Development Fund Amendment Bill which seeks to confer on the fund, the power to (?charge) civil servants for destruction or damage of the funds property.

For effective coordination of essential services to and strengthening of community development efforts at village and ward level, my government will deploy a multipurpose cadre as village coordinator and ward community coordinator in every village and ward. These cadres will be given important [word indistinct] training to effectively equip them for their new role and function. In urban and periurban areas, grassroots administration will be enhanced through the formation of neighborhood committees.

The literacy campaign will be strengthened by introducing a radio learning program and formation of radio learing groups. Funds are being provided to upgrade free cooperative groups to viable cooperatives operating in various sectors of the economy.

My government will encourage all government departments to implement the forward looking strategies for the advancement of women that were adopted in Nairobi at the end of the United Nations Decade for Women. A new National Women's Council whihc will facilitate the coordination and equitable distribution of resources of nongovernmental organizations to communities in rural and urban areas will be set up.

District preschool trainers and parents will be trained at the St Mary's Early Learning Centers in the production of a variety of education play materials for preschool centers. Whereas previously the youth brigade has been concentrating on the recruitment of out-of-school youth, it will in future recruit youth from secondary schools, colleges, and the University of Zimbabwe for national development. In addition, through the National Youth Council my government will facilitate the organization of primary school and early secondary school children into the Young Pioneers Movement to further assist the national development effort. Plans are under way to establish children's (?palaces) as places of learning and recreation after school. My government will endeavor to develop more large-scale and medium-scale and small-scale youth projects throughout the country in order to alleviate youth unemployment.

In the field of sports, it has planned to construct sports complexes at rural growth points with local assistance. It is also planned to establish a physical educational and sports academy in association with the University of Zimbabwe, which will be responsible for accrediting our sports instructors besides offering refresher courses. It is further still planned to build a wider range of both competitive and noncompetitive sports facilities at schools throughout the country.

The establishement of the National Library and Documentation Service has been initiated and multipurpose culture houses will be established in every district. The establishment of Provincial Arts Councils represents an important outreach of the National Arts Council while the envisaged multimedia culture development center will facilitate the production of cultural material and training of personnnel. The teaching of music, drama, dance, art and craft as well as [words indistinct] cultural aspects is to be a crucial undertaking within the school system.

The budget and estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1986-87 and (?associated) legislation will be presented to you for your approval. In commending these matters to your consideration, I pray that the blessing of the Almighty God will rest on your deliberations. I now declare this the second session of the second Parliament of Zimbabwe to be duly open. [applause]

Police Say Rebels Kill 3 Near Bulawayo

MB241417 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Police in Zimbabwe say rebels have shot dead three workers at an agricultural research station near Bulawayo. The rebels are said to have robbed people living at the station and then set fire to an office before killing the three. Insurgents in Matabeleland have killed nerly 400 civilians since 1982, and have destroyed property worth millions of rands. The government says the rebels are followers of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, whose powerbase is in Matebeleland, but Mr Nkomo has steadfastly denied this.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls for UK Sanctions Against RSA

MB250628 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] President Kaunda has called on the British Government to be serious about imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. Speaking in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation on the talks between African National Congress President Oliver Tambo and a British minister, President Kaunda said the talks are welcomed as long as the British Government is serious. He said the talks should be a window (?with a view to) cover for the torpedoed peace move made by the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons. The president said the British Government had always refused to meet the ANC, saying it could only do so if the ANC renounced violence. He said now that the two parties have met, they should take each other seriously.

Commonwealth Secretary General Interviewed

MB231315 Dakar PANA in English 0934 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Lusaka, 23 June (ZANA/PANA) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal has asked Zambia to abandon her threats of quitting the organisation, saying the move would set a precedent for other countries to do the same and render the grouping impotent.

Speaking on a Zambian Television interview programme yesterday, Ramphal warned that the move would signal similar actionby other countries in the organisation and said only South Africa and her Western allies would benefit from such an occurence.

While appreciating the anger and frustration expressed in some quarters on the lack of unanimity within the Commonwealth, he said there was some elements of hope which should spur the organisation to fulfilling its task of helping to liberate the oppressed masses of South Africa and Namibia. He defended the role played by the Eminent Persons Group and said although the group had not made any meaningful progress it had acted as a springboard from which further action against the regime would be considered.

He said the group had the most authoritative report on the anti-apartheid struggle and said it had disproved the myth by South Africa that apartheid was being reformed.

Ramphal was optimistic about the outcome of the upcoming Commonwealth summit on 3 Aug, and said the encouraging trend of events currently may make British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. President Ronald Reagan reconsider their indifferent attitude on the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

He cited the recent vote in the U.S. Senate [as received] calling for the imposition of sanctions and the economic measures taken by Denmark against the racist regime as testimony of the international community's wish to see apartheid dismantled.

He said that Britain, which is the largest trading partner with South Africa, was clearly isolated from the rest of the members. He added that the club will at its August meeting try to put Thatcher in line with the thinking of the other countries.

Ramphal is having consultations with key figures in the Commonwealth to lay ground for the August meeting, he will go on to new Delhi, India to confer tiwh Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi. Ramphal left for London yesterday.